

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

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In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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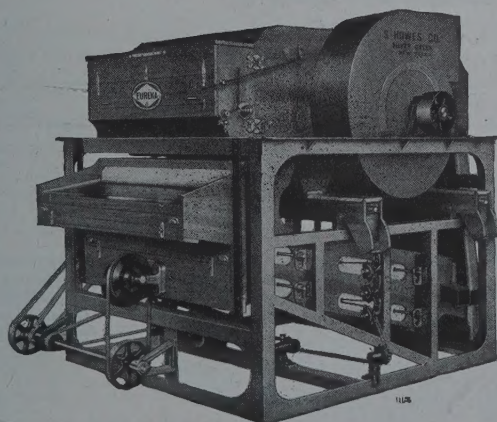
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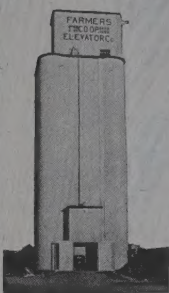
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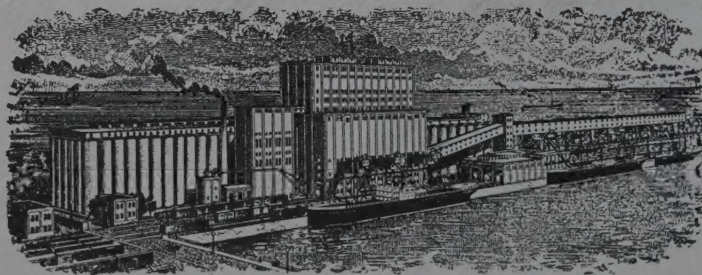
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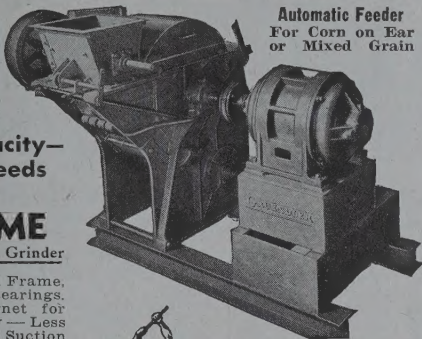
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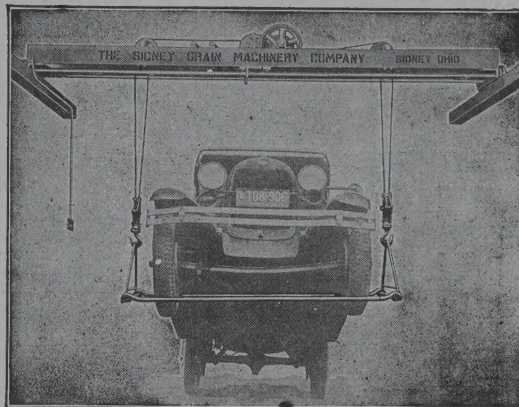
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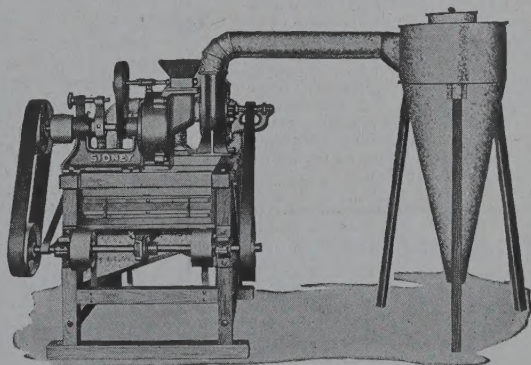
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Consolidated

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MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—One quart Howe grain tester. R. T. Strunk, Box 157, Kingfisher, Okla.

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WANTED—Two ton capacity freight elevator, well constructed, basement to second floor travel. Quote prices and condition. A. H. Wittry, Maple Park, Ill.

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CORN CUTTER & Grader—has motor—used very little. 90B4, Grain & Feed Jnrls., Chicago.

FOR SALE—One slightly used Sidney Corn Cracker Head. Tocsin Lumber & Grain Co., Inc., Tocsin, Ind.

FEED MIXER—one-ton—floor level feed—has motor good as new. Write 90B5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ATTRITION MILL—Bauer 19 in. with two 15 hp. G.E. motors and starting compensator. Peachey Brothers, Burnett, Wis.

HAMMER MILL with 25-hp. motor and all attachments. Priced to sell. Write 90B6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Seven inch Sprout-Waldron auger lift with Floor Pit, 30 feet up; 14 ft. over. Timken bearing. First class and ready for shipment. Pedelty Blower Co., Mason City, Ia.

IOWA Feed mill equipment for sale. 3 Barnard & Leas Roller mills, 12, 18, 24 in., rollers, belting, buckets, pulleys, line shafting, hangers. 1 shop corn sheller; 1 sacking machine; 1 corn grader; Mt. Joy Material Co., Box 66, Bettendorf, Ia.

FOR SALE—One No. 3 Jay Bee grinder; one No. 4 Jay Bee hammermill; one No. 30 Blue Streak grinder, both in A-1 condition. Have large stock of used V-Belt drives, and other equipment for the feed mill. Write or phone us your requirements. Wenger Molasses Mixer Mfg. Co., Sabetha, Kan.

FOR SALE
Sidney Mixer, V-8 power unit.
1 1/4" pure Manila rope.
15 hp. 3 p. 60c motor.
25 hp. 3 p. 60c motor.
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FOR SALE—Two combined disc corn cracking and grading outfits; Howes continuous mixer; Suspension type vertical mixers; 16" and 20" vertical burr mills; two six section level sifters; Foster scourer; Foster wheat washer; 40 hp. 3,600 rpm. motor and starter; 7x24 double oat crusher; 25-50 bbl. Midgits; 50 hp. Fairbanks-Morse Diesel; Cutler steam dryer and cooler; ten ton Fairbanks truck scale, various attrition mills. **H. N. Vredenburg, Muncy Mill Machinery, Muncy, Pa.**

FOR SALE

One Pitless Western Sheller No. 23.
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One Fairbanks-Morse Hopper Scale, 30,000 lbs.
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One Internat'l Power Plant 6-60 hp. gas or oil.
One Internat'l Power Plant 4-45 hp. gas or oil.
One V-8 Power plant.
One 30 hp. electric motor, 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt, 1,800 rpm. with starter box.
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No. 2 Niagara corn and cob separator.
Western corn sheller with fan.
Elevator with 1 1/2" cups, 35 ft. centers, metal boot.
No. 3—10 section Plansifter.
2 B. & L. Purifiers.
Rolling screen.
No. 0 Niagara wheat separator, side shake.
2 Centrifugal reels.
2 Round reels.
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Wheat scourers and bran dusters.
Fairbanks dormant scale.
Attractive prices.
T. A. McWilliams Louisville, Ky.
1460 So. Second St.

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FOR SALE—One Midget Marvel flour mill, 50 bbl. and flour sacker. Good condition; a bargain for \$500.00. Hageman Elevator, Laurel, Mont.

FOR SALE—One Midget Marvel flour mill, 25-bbl.; one Cranson pol. machine and separator; one drop gear packer; quitting flour manufacture; bargain. Hadley Mill, Hadley, Mich.

FOR SALE—New Williams hammer mill, size BX, 30-50 hp., 1200-2800 rpm., weight, 4,400 lbs., V-type belt pulley, 18 inch flywheel. No. 11 fan separate. Also large, slow speed, blower type fan. In storage Memphis, Tenn. Write P. O. Box 112, Attalla, Ala.

FOR SALE—Rebuilt 40 hp. hammer mill; 25 hp. direct connected J. B.; also belt driven No. 3T J. B.; attrition mills all sizes; Ajax oat hullers; Richardson automatic shipping scale; mixers, etc. Anything for feed mill and elevator. **Sidney Grain Machinery Co., Sidney, Ohio.**

MACHINES FOR SALE

FEED MIXER for sale, has motor, and a late machine. Need space. Will sacrifice. Write 90B7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Affidavit of Weight
(Duplicating)

This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 AW. Weight, 8 oz. Price 80c; three copies \$2.20, plus postage.

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327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.85, plus postage.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables									
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS									
600	610	620	630	640	650	660	670	680	690
18.75	19.06	19.38	19.69	20.00	20.31	20.63	20.94	21.25	21.56
700	710	720	730	740	750	760	770	780	790
21.88	22.19	22.50	22.81	23.13	23.44	23.75	24.06	24.38	24.69
800	810	820	830	840	850	860	870	880	890
27.81	28.13	28.44	28.75	29.06	29.38	29.69	30.00	30.31	30.63
900	910	920	930	940	950	960	970	980	990
36.56	36.88	37.19	37.50	37.81	38.13	38.44	38.75	39.06	39.38
1000	1010	1020	1030	1040	1050	1060	1070	1080	1090
48.13	48.44	48.75	49.06	49.38	49.69	50.00	50.31	50.63	50.94
1100	1110	1120	1130	1140	1150	1160	1170	1180	1190
54.69	55.00	55.31	55.63	55.94	56.25	56.56	56.88	57.19	57.50
1200	1210	1220	1230	1240	1250	1260	1270	1280	1290
60.00	60.31	60.63	60.94	61.25	61.56	61.88	62.19	62.50	62.81
1300	1310	1320	1330	1340	1350	1360	1370	1380	1390
66.25	66.56	66.88	67.19	67.50	67.81	68.13	68.44	68.75	69.06
1400	1410	1420	1430	1440	1450	1460	1470	1480	1490
72.50	72.81	73.13	73.44	73.75	74.06	74.38	74.69	75.00	75.31
1500	1510	1520	1530	1540	1550	1560	1570	1580	1590
78.75	79.06	79.38	79.69	80.00	80.31	80.63	80.94	81.25	81.56
1600	1610	1620	1630	1640	1650	1660	1670	1680	1690
85.00	85.31	85.63	85.94	86.25	86.56	86.88	87.19	87.50	87.81
1700	1710	1720	1730	1740	1750	1760	1770	1780	1790
91.25	91.56	91.88	92.19	92.50	92.81	93.13	93.44	93.75	94.06
1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880	1890
97.50	97.81	98.13	98.44	98.75	99.06	99.38	99.69	100.00	100.31
1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990
103.75	104.06	104.38	104.69	105.00	105.31	105.63	105.94	106.25	106.56
2000	2010	2020	2030	2040	2050	2060	2070	2080	2090
110.00	110.31	110.63	110.94	111.25	111.56	111.88	112.19	112.50	112.81
2100	2110	2120	2130	2140	2150	2160	2170	2180	2190
116.25	116.56	116.88	117.19	117.50	117.81	118.13	118.44	118.75	119.06
2200	2210	2220	2230	2240	2250	2260	2270	2280	2290
122.50	122.81	123.13	123.44	123.75	124.06	124.38	124.69	125.00	125.31
2300	2310	2320	2330	2340	2350	2360	2370	2380	2390
128.75	129.06	129.38	129.69	130.00	130.31	130.63	130.94	131.25	131.56

32

48

56

60

70

75

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

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Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

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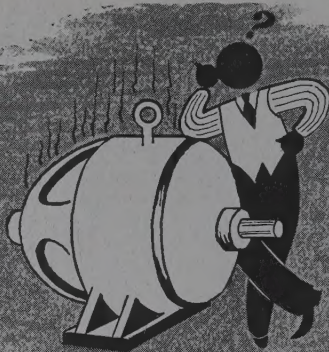
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Headquarters—Books for Grain Dealers

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



FRIDAY

motor failure

MONDAY

...

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WESTINGHOUSE MANUFACTURING & REPAIR PLANT STARTED WORK

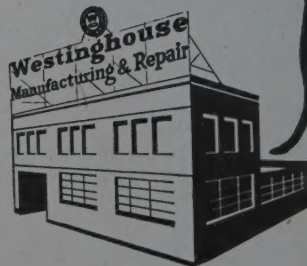
IMMEDIATELY. NEW COILS FORMED, INSULATED, TREATED. STATOR

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MAINTENANCE OR REPAIR . . . PHONE
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33 M & R PLANTS . . . ONE NEAR YOU!

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

327 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, ManagerA merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE
Established 1922THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 24, 1943

EXPLOSIONS OF AIR PRESSURE TANKS give alarming evidence of the lack of frequent inspection by elevator operators. The latest explosion in Kansas did considerable damage to the elevator, but fortunately no worker was near the tank at the time its walls gave way.

LAST WEEK FIREMEN carried their hose up to the top of the cupola of a Minneapolis elevator and actually put out the fire, evidently they had visited the elevator and were familiar with its construction and arrangement, so did not fear to climb up to the top of this fire-resistant elevator and fight the flames. If every elevator superintendent and operator would occasionally invite firemen, entrusted with the protection of their property, to visit the elevator and get acquainted with its construction and arrangement, firemen would fight any flames visiting the plant with less fear of being trapped, and with confident assurance that the water was being applied with maximum efficiency and minimum damage to grain.

RUMOR HAS IT that government sponsored hemp mills to the number of 73 are to be erected in different parts of the country where farmers have signed an agreement to plant a large acreage. Doubtless, grain dealers will be called upon to handle some of this crop and the more they know about it the greater will be their reward.

INCENTIVE PAYMENTS for grain production does not seem to meet with the approval of farmers or elevator managers. The resolution adopted last week by the Minnesota Farmers Elevators makes clear the conviction of the 1200 farmer stockholders and elevator managers in attendance at that meeting. In fact, the sentiment prevailing throughout each session was in resentment of too much bureaucratic domination of farm activities.

DOUBTING THOMASES, who insist that grain dust will not explode are again jarred from their heresy by a second explosion of grain dust at Saginaw (Fort Worth), Tex., within two months. Some students of grain storage hazards insist old, dry wheat which has been held for several years cannot be moved without resulting in more grain dust than usual and grain dust, as engineers have long since proved, is very explosive when suspended in air and exposed to a flame or a light.

NEW EMPLOYEES not only need instruction regarding care in supervising the movement of machinery, but it is quite important to learn who the strangers are and where they were previously employed. One Oklahoma worker who finished his day's shift about midnight used one of his employer's trucks to haul away the company safe which he broke open and relieved of cash. However, he was quickly arrested and signed a written confession. It pays to know whom you are employing.

GRAIN HANDLERS and feed grinders contemplating making any repairs, improvements or, who are in need of critical materials necessary for the maintenance of their plants, should immediately communicate with suppliers of the equipment needed and with the Food Distribution Administration, Grain Products Branch, Washington, D. C. The sooner application is made for the material or parts needed the more likely is success to reward the applicant. Don't delay, arrange for your urgent needs now. Get a Certificate of Necessity or a Priority Rating and any other order obtainable that will help in any way to get what you need to serve grain growers. The more persistently you press for needed repairs and replacements the sooner will your wants be satisfied. Do not forget that your efficient handling of grain is essential to the success of our war effort.

THE TWO ACCIDENTS reported in this number were easily prevented. The Nebraska accident was traceable direct to a loose jacket which was caught on an exposed set screw and quickly disrobed the careless employee, who fortunately escaped with his life. Another one in an Iowa seed plant resulted in the fatal injury of an inexperienced employee who had been at work only two days. Extra instructions and warnings might have saved this man's life.

ONE of the problems administrators of price control have been unable to solve is what allowance to make to distributors to make it possible for them to continue to distribute. The work has to be done. If inadequate the distributor quits and the manufacturer or jobber do not always find it possible to step into the shoes of a distributor, and the retailer finds himself without a source of supply. An allowance for handling poultry feeds may be generous to a seller of truck loads, while so small as to be ruinous to the store selling small lots over the counter.

FARMERS dissatisfied with the current price of soybeans have been holding in hope of higher prices. Those who needed the cash could sell their beans and hold a future on the Board of Trade and accomplish the same result at less expense. Now they have been deprived of this facility by discontinuance of future trading in soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade, as a consequence of the government order of Feb. 17, not directed against the Board of Trade, but against holding off the market, and intended to obtain beans for processors for conversion into the protein meal valuable in feed. The closing apparently nullifies the provision in the emergency price control act prohibiting the government from stopping trading in agricultural products for future delivery.

A NOSY TAX Commissioner in Nebraska has gone to the extreme of having a bill introduced in the state legislature to force elevator operators already licensed under the U. S. Warehouse Act to apply for a state license, merely so the names of the owners of the stored grain can be placed on the tax lists. This typical bureaucrat would have the elevator operators make monthly reports to the state railway commission, for no reason connected with grain warehousing and of no benefit to farmers having grain in store, but for the ulterior motive of tax collection. In no state does the federal government divulge the ownership of grain in store in federally licensed warehouses. About as far as the Government can go under the law is to issue a statement for the benefit of traders showing the total amount of grain stored in federally licensed elevators at a terminal market, without specifying the houses, as is its present practice at Chicago.

REPORTED IN THIS number are 28 elevator fires, many of which were extinguished without much damage to the plant. Greater vigilance in correcting known hazards and in providing simple effective fire extinguishers will save more property. Reducing fire losses of food is so greatly needed at present it is incumbent upon every elevator operator to exercise greater vigilance and correct known hazards. The approaching shortage of foodstuffs is becoming most alarming and calls for greater vigilance on the part of every elevator manager and workman.

SEPARATING the many mongrel types of grain brot to an elevator has never proved practical, yet the growers of every community seem to have more confidence in the recommendations of traveling seed salesmen than in the advice of elevator operators, who must buy all their varieties and mix them before shipping. If all wheat growers of a district would get together and plant only wheat of the best variety adapted to the soil and climate of their district, they would earn a premium on the pure choice variety instead of the discount now suffered.

THE PERSISTENT DEMAND for perfect measures in determining the amount of purchases and sales is essential to the conduct of a profitable business. It has not been long since we published a description of a testing bucket into which the owner and user had frequently thrown the beam and the poise thus causing an extensive depression in the bottom of the bucket and thereby destroying its usefulness in determining the test weight of samples of grain poured into it. If testing buckets are to be kept in prime working condition they must be handled with care so as to avoid increasing the capacity of the bucket and preventing its accuracy being destroyed by abrasion or enlargement of the bucket.

SCALE EXPERTS are fully convinced that to obtain accurate weights scales must be carefully inspected, at least, every six months and resealed, yet many country elevator operators continue to buy grain by scales which have not been inspected, tested and resealed for several years. In some states the country elevator operators are most fortunate in having experienced scale men inspect, test and reseat their scales whenever wanted and without an exorbitant charge. It is just as much to the advantage of the grain buyer to keep his scales in perfect working condition as it is to grain growers whose amount of grain delivered at the elevator is determined by the same scale. As Jack Frost comes out of the ground he naturally throws soil and foundations out of alignment and this makes for disordered scales and inaccurate weights.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR OPERATORS who attempted to handle soybeans for the C.C.C. and guarantee weights and grades in the northwest seem to have had just as difficult a season as elevator operators in other sections. Many managers handled soybeans for the first time and they surely got their eyeteeth cut double. The grading of soybeans according to their understanding of the rules of the Grain Standards Department were quite different from the rules now in use by the central market inspectors. It now seems probable that soybean growers will plant even a greater acreage of the varieties which will mature early so as to insure an early harvest and an early marketing of the crop. If country elevator operators cannot obtain a more favorable contract for handling beans with the C.C.C. it is very likely that many of them will refuse to handle soybeans either for themselves or for the C.C.C. So many suffered most disastrous losses last year that they cannot afford to handle beans another year with so small a chance of coming out even.

More Man Power for Agriculture

It is gratifying to note that the administration at Washington is keenly awake to the necessity of providing man power on the farms of the land required to meet the required 1943 food production goals.

In view of the fact that the army and navy seem to be trying to grab everything in sight it is well that the Senate military affairs committee is giving this matter its earnest consideration. Some central authority must accomplish a balance between the size of the army and the size of the vast production forces working to equip and feed the army and sustain themselves at the same time.

The Secretary of Agriculture says he needs 12,000,000 workers, an increase of 3,800,000, on the farms, and that even with this number production might fall short due to lack of machinery and inexperience of the help.

To be efficient the farm workers themselves must be well fed and clothed. The pay of the able-bodied farmhand must be generous enough to hold him on the farm against the lure of high wages in war industries.

In all the great wars of past history the drafting of man power into the war-ring forces has cut down production of foods and resulted in high prices for wheat, as in 1812 when the quarter of 480 pounds sold at 126 shillings, and in 1865 at 75 shillings, contrasted with 20 shillings or 57 cents per bushel in 1894. In the light of history does it seem possible for the government to hold down the price of wheat? Drafted man power might do it.

Disposing of Your Cobs

The disposal of corn cobs has long been a puzzling problem for elevator operators of the corn belt. The fire hazard of costly cob burners and cob houses has been properly credited with starting fires that have resulted in the destruction of many country elevators, so, naturally, elevator operators are anxious to get rid of the cobs and the fire hazard.

One Nebraska elevator which had considerable difficulty in disposing of cobs surrounding its shellers has schooled its farm customers to haul away and use the cobs around their feed bunks in muddy weather, fill holes made by nervous cattle around the water trough and feed lots, and to fill pot holes in field suffering from abrasion. Elevatormen suffering from an overload of cobs should encourage customers to haul some of the cobs back home to their own advantage.

Feed Men in Constructive Effort

All branches of the feed industry, particularly the big manufacturers, when faced with an unavoidable shortage of protein, did not shirk the task but courageously accepted the responsibility of cutting down the percentage of protein in feeds.

The desirability of having all feed mixers join in the program is evident when we consider that had this reduction been made by the large concerns alone the trade might have been ruined by the development of a "black market" of small mixers.

Now the local mixer in refusing a high protein feed to a farmer can point to the schedule prepared by the Feed Industry Council and approved by the Department of Agriculture, as his justification.

Confronted by an insatiable demand at high prices for cattle and poultry, the feeders are urging the feed dealers to stock protein feed. Many feeders who paid little attention to the precepts of the experiment stations when the profits of feeding were only fair, now are demanding the balanced rations, that produce the maximum gains in weight at the minimum outlay for feed.

No single interest in the business can withstand the impact of this demand alone. All must stand together.

This well considered voluntary effort must not be permitted to fail, for if it does the Government will move in with cast-iron rules for running a feed business. The supply of protein feeds then would be arbitrarily allocated with consequent waste.

Any feed mixer who is tempted to disregard the recommendations of the Feed Industry Council, as published elsewhere, should think twice before inviting government intrusion that puts the dealer into a strait jacket making it impossible

for him to adjust himself to local and temporary conditions at a profit to himself or of benefit to his farmer patrons.

\$10,000 Limit on Remodeling

The War Production Board issued, under its reference number PDL-362 on Feb. 3, new instructions governing filing of blanket applications for priorities assistance and authorization to begin construction of miscellaneous construction jobs, pursuant to Conservation Order L-41, as amended, and Preference Rating Order P-19-h.

The new instructions raised the limit for miscellaneous construction in any one building or structure from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Out of this has grown some misunderstanding of the right of grain elevator operators to build storage additions to their elevators within the newly prescribed limit.

The new limit is prescribed for the benefit of office building operators, apartment houses, hotels, industrial plants and similar substantial structures in which a certain amount of remodeling is usually under way. When a new tenant moves into an office building he is seldom satisfied with arrangement of existing walls and rooms. Old walls must be torn out, and new walls erected. If the operator of such building has an approved blanket PD-200 *Revised* application he can go ahead with the work of remodeling and get his tenant settled without waiting for special authority from W.P.B. to make the necessary changes. His blanket application must estimate the normal amount of work to be done within a period of six months, and the order limits the cost of such work to \$10,000 for the period for any one structure. At the end of the six-month period a new blanket application must be executed for further construction, and an accounting of remodeling construction must be given for the preceding period. If a grain elevator operator needs to build a wall around a cleaner or remodel a head for a new leg, he could use this blanket order.

If a remodeling job involves a cost of \$10,000 or more, a separate PD-200 *Revised* application must be filed and approved before construction can begin.

This revised order has nothing to do with maintenance and repair authority, nor does it permit any changes in the architectural design of a building. Wherever a change in architectural design is involved (such as in adding storage bins to a grain elevator) a separate PD-200 *Revised* must be filed with W.P.B. and approved before construction can proceed.

If a project involves part remodeling and part new construction, the entire project is rated as new construction and must be approved by W.P.B.

Procedure for a country elevator operator to follow when he wants to erect a new grain elevator, or expand the storage facilities of an old one, is to approach first his County War Board and file with it a properly executed form PD-200 *Revised*. If this is approved by the local war board it will be forwarded to federal offices of W.P.B., which may or may not confirm such approval and grant authority to go ahead with the project. Of course, if local authorities do not approve a project, appeal can be carried to the state and to regional offices of W.P.B. Storage bins are well filled and the Sec'y of Agri. is urging farmers to increase their acreage of all crops seeded, so with a large carry over more storage room than ever will be needed.

Stocks of wheat held by mills Dec. 31, 1942 aggregated 190,501,700 bus., compared with 206,485,658 bus. at the close of the preceding quarter, and 191,006,346 bus. on Dec. 31, 1941. Mills held in store for others on Dec. 31, 59,855,518 bus.; owned 130,646,182 bus., 90.5 per cent of the latter in private terminal elevators, in transit, in mills, and in elevators attached to mills, 5.5 per cent in public terminal elevators, and 4 per cent in country elevators.—Buro of the Census.

Restriction on Wheat Production Removed

All restrictions of production of wheat for two years were removed Feb. 23 by Claude R. Wickard, sec'y of agriculture, acting under the emergency provision of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Farmers holding an estimated excess of 10,000,000 bus. of 1942 wheat may sell without paying the penalty of 54 cents per bushel.

If a farmer sows so much wheat that he can not meet 90 per cent of goals for soybeans, flaxseed, potatoes and other war crops he will not be entitled to crop loans and benefit payments.

A substantial increase in the spring wheat acreage is expected.

Action of the Department of Agriculture is believed to be an effort to hold down the price of wheat. The Department has run out of feed wheat, and can not sell more of its stocks for feed without authority from Congress.

Should the present strong market for wheat continue there is danger that the flour ceiling will have to be raised again to avoid squeezing millers out of production.

The farm bloc is opposed to any flour ceiling that does not permit parity prices on wheat. The Congressmen hold the upper hand and the bureaucracy is on the defensive.

Notorious Forger in Toils

Feed merchants especially will be doubly pleased to learn that Bedford Forrest Hughes, alias John Wesley Allman, is in trouble and is very likely to be kept behind the bars for years to come. He is now 47 years old, six feet tall, weighs 201 pounds, has grey eyes, and his black hair is getting thin in front. His smug complacency is deeply reflected in his face and the dark frame of his enlarged spectacles helps to identify him, so that grain dealers generally should kick him out instead of accepting his check for any merchandise.

His common practice was to print a check of some local merchant and then fill it in for \$30.00 or \$40.00 and buy ten cents worth of chewing gum, or some article for a part of the face value of the check. He admitted passing over 300 fraudulent checks last year, but he has now gone to the penitentiary and his printing equipment has been confiscated so grain merchants generally will not be tempted by a prospective sale to buy any more of his rubber checks.

Suit for Violation of Ceiling Price

The temporary injunction granted the Ralston Purina Co., of St. Louis, restraining the Memphis Merchants Exchange from enforcing its rules requiring delivery of soybean oil meal on contracts for December delivery was dissolved.

The Ralston Purina Co. had sold about 4,000 tons for December delivery at \$38.25 per ton late in October and early in November, before the ceiling price of \$35.50 was set by the government.

The company offered to buy in at the ceiling price of \$35.50 and deposited \$16,000 as required by the rules of the exchange in settlement.

The committee of three members of the exchange appointed to assess the "true commercial value" on Jan. 4, however, set the value at \$42 per ton.

Now the Ralston Purina Co. has brought suit in the Circuit Court to recover \$48,000 damages of the Memphis Merchants Exchange Clearing Ass'n, Pres. H. B. McCoy, L. B. Lovitt, Humphrey-Godwin Co., Marianna Sales Co., and Standard Commission Co., alleging violation of the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942. The damages are computed at treble the \$16,000 deposit.—P. J. P.

Want Law of Supply and Demand

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, testifying before a subcommittee of the senate committee on agriculture, was denounced by the members of the committee as a "dreamer, a bureaucrat and guilty of communistic practices in the allocation of farm machinery."

Summarizing, Sen. Ed Smith declared that "we want the law of supply and demand" to operate which would mean removal of controls on both prices and production.

State Sales Tax Collectible on Interstate Shipments

The Supreme Court of the United States on Feb. 15 affirmed the decision of the Indiana Supreme Court against Allied Mills, Inc., which had brought suit to recover taxes paid under the Indiana Gross Income Tax Act on shipments from outsiders the states to buyers in Indiana.

The Superior Court of Allen County had given the Allied Mills judgment against the Department of the Treasury of the State of Indiana, which judgment was reversed by the State Supreme Court.

In the conduct of its business of manufacturing and selling live stock and poultry feeds the Allied Mills divided Indiana into three geographical areas, each of which was served from a designated plant located at Ft. Wayne, Ind., Peoria or East St. Louis, Ill., where the facilities were substantially alike.

This method of distribution was adopted to take advantage of favorable freight rates, which were reflected in sales prices, and not to evade taxes.

The gross income that is the subject of the suit was derived from sales to resident customers in Indiana to whom deliveries were made from plants in Illinois, pursuant to orders taken in Indiana and accepted in Illinois.

The court said: By the terms of our act there is exempted from taxation "So much of such gross income as is derived from business conducted in commerce between this state and other states of the United States and foreign countries, to the extent in which the State of Indiana is prohibited from taxing under the Constitution of the United States of America." Consequently our problem is that of determining whether the tax here sought to be imposed is prohibited by the commerce clause of the constitution of the United States.

In an earlier case on this identical tax the Supreme Court of the United States had said "The vice of the statute as applied to receipts from interstate sales is that the tax includes in its measure, without apportionment, receipts derived from activities in interstate commerce; and that the exaction is of such a character that if lawful it may in substance be laid to the fullest extent by states in which the goods are sold, as well as those in which they are manufactured. Interstate commerce would thus be subjected to the risk of a double tax burden to which interstate commerce is not exposed, and which the commerce clause forbids. We have repeatedly held that such a tax is a regulation of, and a burden upon, interstate commerce prohibited by Art. 1, Sec. 8 of the Constitution."

The question is whether the incidental interstate nature of the appellee's business entitles it to be exempted from all state taxes of this character.

The trend of the recent decisions appears to support the view that under the circumstances of the case before us the imposition of a tax of this character by the buyer's state will be sustained. Such will be the conclusion of this court until the matter is finally put at rest by the Supreme Court of the United States.

This decision approved by the Supreme Court of the United States was published in 42 N. E. (2d) 35.

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Truckers Buying Above Local Ceiling?

Grain & Feed Journals: We would like some information on the new price ceiling on corn. It is our understanding that New 1 and 2 yellow corn is set at 1.02 Chicago. Does that mean that we cannot sell corn here for more than the 1.02. By this we mean in small amounts to local trade by the bushel and also by truck loads.

Trucks are coming in and paying above our 90c and buying corn from the farmers at prices up to 1.00. As we see it our ceiling is 90c as that is what we were paying when the ceiling was applied. Therefore, is it legal for trucks to come into this city and pay any price that they want to and buy all the corn?—Ed. Hish & Son Grain Co., Ridgway, Ill.

Ans.: Ridgway, Ill., not being a recognized grain market the O.P.A. has set no ceiling on prices paid for corn at that point. Therefore corn can be sold in small amounts to local trade by the bushel, truckload or in any quantity, at any price.

Ridgway not being a recognized market it is legal for trucks to come in and buy corn from farmers at any price.

The country buyer and the trucker will govern themselves in the price paid by the prices obtainable on resale.

Seed Tags

Grain & Feed Journals: Please advise me where I can buy printed tags for use on bags of seed; and the information that must be shown on them.—Lostante Grain Co., Lostante, Ill.

Ans.: Section I of Illinois' seed law requires labels and/or tags on containers filled with seeds to show: net weight in pounds, name of the seed, variety, the origin (state or country, and in case of corn, the county), percent pure seeds by weight, percent other crop seeds, percent by weight of all weed seeds, name and number per ounce of each secondary weed seed when in excess of specified tolerances, percent by weight of inert matter, percent of germination, month and year of germination test, and the name and address of person or company who labeled the seed or offered it for sale.

The tag necessarily requires 10 divisions, with considerable space in one division for stating the name and number per ounce of each kind of secondary weed seed.

The Illinois law names as primary noxious weed seeds: bindweed, Canada thistle, and sow thistle; as secondary noxious weed seeds: quack grass; wild onion, or garlic; nettle, bull or horse; wild mustard, Johnson grass, dodders, curly dock, wild brassicas, buckhorn, wild carrot, and ox-eye daisy.

The provisions in the law for specifying the name and number of noxious weed seeds forbids more than 1 noxious weed seed in each 5 grams of timothy, red top, tall meadow oat grass, orchard grass, crested dogstail, Canada bluegrass, Kentucky bluegrass, fescues, brome grasses, perennial and Italian rye grass, western rye grass, crimson, red, white, alsike and sweet clovers, and all other grasses and clovers.

When the seeds are to be shipped interstate (except for processing) the Federal Seed Law applies. This requires that the tag or label shall show: the weight in pounds to be tagged, the name (kind) of seed, variety, lot number, origin (where important), percent other crop seeds, percent weed seed by weight, name and number noxious weed seeds (where important), percent inert matter, percent germination excluding hard seeds, percent hard seeds, month and year of germination test (limits germination test to within 5 months before shipment), name and address of vendor, name and address of carrier, and noxious weed seed information in accordance with the law of the state into which the seed is to be shipped.

Seed companies customarily have their tags printed to order as forms which can be filled in ink. The seed commissioner in the state's department of agriculture in a few states will carry tags on hand that are printed to meet the seed law requirements of his particular state.

Is Rat Virus Used?

Grain & Feed Journals: Is there now being advertised any bacterial method of ridding elevators and mills of rats and mice by infecting them with a deadly disease, not communicable to human beings or live stock? If so, what were the results of such advertising? Are grain dealers, flour millers or seed dealers using anything of this sort?—E. C. Garmire, Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

Ans.: Several years ago a persistent advertising campaign was conducted, with some reward in sales, until the red squill was introduced. This seems to have driven the older raticides out of the market.

Red squill is found on the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, an ordinary drug store article easily used and not poisonous to poultry of live stock. A rat can not vomit so he succumbs.

Corn Ceilings at Country Stations?

Grain & Feed Journals: I have noticed that the regulation does not specify a margin of profit for an operator shipping corn to a local or interior point and sells it out to the customers in a retail way. Since I am doing this very thing I am vitally interested in this matter and I take it from your article that I can ship corn to Covington and figure the f.o.b. price at my nearest recognized cash corn market which is Memphis, plus freight and tax and sacking charges and then add 5c per bu. profit and still keep within the ceiling. Please advise if my understanding is correct.

Give me the number of the amendments and dates showing these changes as the O.P.A. Office at Memphis does not seem to know about these. I notice you state that ceilings only apply to recognized markets and do not apply at country stations so would like to get the authority on this item. I have been adhering to the highest price I sold white corn Jan. 12, and it has me restricted very close and would like to have relief.—Chas. P. Noell, Covington, Tenn.

Ans.: Covington is not a recognized market to which the order applies. Terminal markets selling and shipping to Covington, such as Memphis, St. Louis, Cairo, etc., have a ceiling on the price they can quote for delivery at Covington as provided in the regulation. The country dealer can raise the price on corn bought thus or locally to the highest he can find a buyer to pay. Covington is one of thousands of interior towns not regulated by the ceiling. It is only when a local merchant deals with the regulated terminals that he is affected by the ceiling on recognized markets.

The ceiling is given in amendment No. 1 to temporary price regulation No. 25 (Corn).

Marketings in 1942 brought American farmers an estimated cash income of \$15,400,000,000, or 37 per cent more than the \$11,200,000,000 they received in 1941, reports U.S. D.A. Government payments added an estimated \$700,000,000 to bring the total cash income to \$16,100,000,000.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

June 7, 8. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, H. tel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 7, 8. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

June 23, 24, 25. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, Nashville, Tenn.

June 28, 29, 30. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Palmer House, Chicago.

George P. Sexauer Passes On

George P. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., founder and owner of a line of 35 grain elevators in South Dakota and Minnesota, and of a thriving field seed business in Brookings with a branch and warehouses in Iowa, passed away Feb. 14 in Los Angeles, Cal., age 81. Management of the business of George P. Sexauer & Son has rested on the shoulders of his son, Elmer H. Sexauer, for several years, but Mr. Sexauer, as president, had been active at his office in Brookings until last December, when he went to the Pacific Coast for a visit.

Mr. Sexauer's death came suddenly from a heart attack. He suffered no previous illness. Interment was at Brookings.

Mr. Sexauer was born at Galena, Ill., May 20, 1861. Two years later his family moved to Fountain City, Wis. Mr. Sexauer followed his school years with work at the wagonmakers' trade, and successive periods as a school teacher, a clerk in a hardware store, and as a clerk on a boat on the Mississippi river.

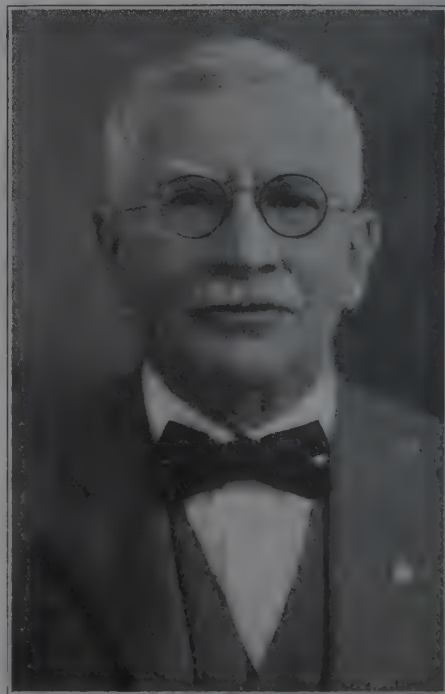
Mr. Sexauer's business career began with operation of a flour mill at Chatfield, Minn., in 1891. Two years later he moved his milling business to Volga, S. D., where it prospered, and led him to move to Brookings in 1897.

When farmers in the Brookings trade area turned to diversified agriculture in 1913, Mr. Sexauer and his son, Elmer H., who had joined the business in 1911 to set up the firm as George P. Sexauer & Son, began to build up the company's line of country elevators.

In 1919 the company branched into the field seed business. This division grew rapidly. The company completed a new seed cleaning, treating, mixing, and sacking plant at Brookings in November of 1940.

Civic minded, and a staunch supporter of state and national trade ass'ns, and business organizations, Mr. Sexauer was a familiar figure in dozens of communities, and most favorably known thruout the grain and field seed trade. Hosts of friends feel with the family their bereavement.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 16.—U. S. export—about 11,000,000 bus. of wheat in 31 weeks, indicating large lend-lease shipments have not begun to show up in official figures. Canada exported close to 80,000,000 bus. in 27 weeks.



George P. Sexauer, Brookings, S. D., Deceased.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reform or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Grain Dealers Anxious to Know

Grain & Feed Journals: From reports, grain dealers conventions are being attended as well, or better than in past years, even with the rationing of gas. We expect to have our usual spring convention in May. If the inquiries we get for information about the different orders under which business must be conducted is a criterion the attendance should be good. Information about operating their business is what the grain trade is seeking, and a good time to give the trade this information is to have a convention or local meeting.—Missouri Grain, Feed & Millers Ass'n, A. H. Meinershagen, Sec'y, Higginsville, Mo.

The Flighty Price of Flaxseed

Grain & Feed Journals: All of the uncertainty which now prevails as to what will eventually be done at Washington about changing the formula for calculating (increasing) parity prices, together with absence of any ceiling on flaxseed prices, adds fuel to the fire of higher flaxseed prices. Recent advices indicate a compromise may be effected, but until all this uncertainty is cleared up we may see rapid changes in the price level. Likewise, Congress must pass legislation providing the funds for the payment of subsidies which the Department of Agriculture has promised to flaxseed growers before these can be paid.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis.

Government Waste in Storage Facilities

Grain & Feed Journals: We are now shipping the C. C. C. beans we put in government bins at our fair grounds. There was to have been a sufficient number of bins erected to store 60,000 bus., but C. C. C. provided only 28 bins and we were therefore able to store in them only half the volume of beans we expected.

Storage of soybeans in farm-type steel and wood bins is certainly costly for the government. We wonder what will be done with the 28 bins left standing empty on our fair grounds; especially since the great number of farm sales, and the numbers of farmers being taken by the draft, indicates a large part of the farm land in central Ohio will be left standing idle this year.—The Lenox Elevator Co., Richwood, O.

Can Not Afford to Handle Soy Beans for 3 1/2c

Grain & Feed Journals: You ask how much we lost in handling soy beans at 3 1/2c per bushel. Allow us to say that because of this small margin, we were obliged to stay out of the picture. Advice from firms to whom we had been selling our output for several years, stated they were filled beyond their capacity, that they could not even consider taking a truck-load let alone a carload, and could in no way give us encouragement when we might ship them a carload.

Farmers in this community rallied to the call to raise more soy beans, only to be rebuffed by situations as mentioned above, combined with bad weather conditions, lack of equipment with which to harvest the crop, and labor shortage. Consequently 50% of our soy beans, to say the least, is still standing out in the fields uncared for, and probably never will be harvested.

There is a great shortage of soy beans now; soy beans processors are begging for beans, and

elevator men like ourselves, cannot handle soy beans on this small margin and come out whole.

If there is any one or any place where firms like ourselves can get back into the game to do our part to help the soy bean raisers of our community, let us know. The situation is far from amusing, and it certainly is not consistent.—Bronson Co-Operative Co., R. J. Larimer, Mgr., Bronson, Mich.

Losing Helpers; Can't Raise Wages

Grain & Feed Journals: Wherever we come in competition with a government plant we are in plenty of trouble about our help. The plants making merchandise for the government just simply come in bid any kind of a price, get our best men and we are powerless to help it under this freezing of wages.

We can't raise a man's wages to hold him, although they would gladly work for us for a little less money than war manufacturers would pay, men that have been with us ten or fifteen years simply walk out and we don't blame them, but we are powerless to raise a man without the consent of the powers that be.

It is a handicap that is going to put a lot of little grain and feed stores out of business and they are just the ones that should be in business because they serve the farmer things he needs.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Agricultural economists of the University of Illinois said "farmers of the state might well consider liquidation of their wheat loans, because this is usually the highest season of the year on wheat prices and because the government is selling soft wheat from its loan stocks at \$1.58 a bushel Chicago and St. Louis basis, and because there is a ceiling on flour."

National Grain Trade Council Representatives Confer



Above left, l. to r., E. E. LaBudde, Milwaukee; F. A. Theis, Kansas City; Claude Nicholson, Enid. Above right: S. L. Rice, Metamora, O., and J. F. Leahy, Kansas City. Below, left: E. J. Koehnlein, Buffalo, and A. F. Hopkins, Boston. Below, right: Ed Morganstern, Salina, and Lew Hill, Indianapolis.

Grain Trade Council Re-elects Leahy

J. F. Leahy, Kansas City, was elected chairman of the National Grain Trade Council for his second term, at the annual meeting of the Council in Chicago Feb. 10. W. R. McCarthy, Duluth, was elected vice-chairman.

Members elected to the Executive Com'ite were Mr. Leahy, Mr. McCarthy, Ward A. Brown, of St. Louis, P. R. O'Brien of Chicago, R. J. Barnes of Philadelphia, J. L. Welsh of Omaha, and R. C. Woodworth of Minneapolis.

The Indianapolis Board of Trade was admitted to membership, to become the twenty-fourth organization admitted since 1936. It makes by far the largest membership ever enjoyed, by any organization speaking for the organized markets and national groups of the grain and feed trade. The Council is represented in offices in St. Louis and in Washington, D. C.

Members of the Council, with directors representing them (in parentheses) on the Board for 1943-44, are: Chicago Board of Trade (P. R. O'Brien and A. F. Lindley), Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce (W. H. Mills and R. C. Woodworth), Kansas City Board of Trade (J. F. Leahy and Gunnard Johnson), Duluth Board of Trade (W. R. McCarthy), St. Louis Merchants' Exchange (Ward A. Brown), Omaha Grain Exchange (J. L. Welsh), Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange (E. F. LaBudde), New York Produce Exchange (Chas. B. Crofton), Buffalo Corn Exchange (E. J. Koehnlein), Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants' Ass'n (F. A. Theis), Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n (Geo. E. Booth), Peoria Board of Trade (H. H. Dewey), Philadelphia Commercial Exchange (R. J. Barnes), Boston Grain & Flour Exchange (A. F. Hopkins), Portland Grain Exchange (Geo. Krummeck), San Francisco Grain Exchange (A. H. Hankerson), Enid Board of Trade (Claude Nicholson), Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange (J. C. Crouch), Amarillo Grain Exchange (Joe S. Morris), Wichita Board of Trade (E. F. Beyer), Salina Board of Trade (Ed Morganstern), St. Joseph Grain Exchange (K. B. Clark), North American Export Grain Ass'n (R. J. Barnes), Indianapolis Board of Trade (E. E. Allison).

The Council reemployed present members of its staff and appointed a com'ite to consider adding another permanent representative.

Annual Meeting Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota

The 36th Annual Convention of the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, its Victory Session, was held in the Radisson Hotel, Minneapolis, Feb. 16-17. The final registration was well over the 1,200 mark. Each session was well attended, and great interest was shown in the program.

PRES. OSCAR OLSON, Truman, opened the first session, saying: Our main purpose is the winning of the war, consequently each of us must do everything possible to bring this about quickly. This can easily be one of the most important conventions in the thirty-six years of our association, as we are meeting in an effort to find the answer to many of the problems which are confronting us daily. Man power is the most serious problem and I am convinced this will become even more acute in the near future.

JOHN H. DE WILD extended the city's official welcome, and stated: There has always been a great need for an active ass'n such as this, but you will find in the very near future this need will become even greater. You cannot get very far in Washington, appearing as individuals, but an association, acting as a spearhead, can more forcibly tell them down there just what you need and what you must have. Representing a number of firms engaged in the same business, it is only natural the association carries more weight. Your ass'n must have increased support from your trade.

A. W. BERG, Barnesville, responded, and pledged the ass'n and its membership to an all out effort in the successful prosecution of the war.

SECY A. F. NELSON, Minneapolis, in place of his customary annual report, briefly summarized the activities of the ass'n during the past year, stating more detailed information was contained in the monthly bulletins mailed out by his office. He called on various of his associates and state department heads to report on the activities of their departments.

WALTER J. GREEN, Lakefield, reported for the Legislative Committee, outlining what had been done on the Warehouse Law. He also called attention to the committee's efforts to secure more frequent inspection of scales, that the law states scales must be inspected at least once each year, whereas inspection is given only once in about four years.

Mr. Green stated the present state seed law encourages a seed dealer to be crooked, that the law is not workable in its present form. He urged the membership to make every effort to defeat HF438, which would require every country grain buyer to equip himself with a bucket tester of one-eighth bushel, advising that if this bill were to become law it would necessitate the purchase of complete new testing equipment by every country grain buyer, and that the use of such a tester would make no difference in the securing of the test weight of grain bought.

Mr. Green stated that the state has a good trucking law, and if it is not doing the job expected of it, it is the fault of the elevator men. The inspection of air tanks has long been a sore spot with elevator operators, especially when such tanks operated by filling stations are inspected for a fee of \$1.00 whereas elevators must pay \$3.00.

CHARLES PARRISH, supervisor of local warehouses: Some amendments to the existing warehouse law are being proposed, simply for clarification. The present trucking law has saved elevator operators thousands of dollars, but there has been some question whether it, in its reference to grain buyers, clearly ex-

empts grain buyers who operate solely on grain exchanges and boards of trade.

ERLING HANSEN, Dept. of Weights & Measures: We know as well as you do that your scales should be inspected at least once each year, but it is impossible to do the job we are supposed to do with the limited appropriation at our disposal. Under present conditions, especially with the new rationing program, I am genuinely afraid it will more likely be seven years between inspections instead of the present four. We are working with a slightly larger appropriation than we had in 1915, yet the number of scales to be inspected has greatly increased.

H. G. KING, of the ass'n's auditing department, called attention to the need of frequent audits, and explained the work and accomplishments of his department.

ELMER E. HOWLAND, AAA, Minneapolis, discussed the new regulations pertaining to the handling of government grain and said: 1941 wheat should be disposed of at once. We prefer that you handle the sale of feed wheat instead of the County Committee. 1942 wheat must not be sold until warehouse receipts are released by the CCC. The stock of CCC corn in this state is very limited, consequently many of the counties have depleted their supply to a point where they can supply only local feeders. We do not want the corn taken out of its respective territories. We are permitting some corn to be shipped to sections where the supply is exhausted, but this is only for poultry mashes.

The 1943 grain production program of the U. S. D. A. calls for a soybean acreage in Minnesota of 225,000 acres, and the supply of soybean seed is limited. 1,850,000 acres are to be planted to flax, and there is an incentive payment of \$10.00 per acre. In this connection we want to urge you to encourage farmers to plant rust resistant flax. This should be profitable to you as you can probably get a premium for it. The golden varieties of flax are thin skinned and should be treated with Ceresan before planting.

A loan service will soon be available to encourage increased crops, this money to be made available at 5%. The loan to be made on condition that it will be cancelled if the farmer makes no crop.

1942 wheat in warehouses should be sold as quickly as the CCC will permit. Farmers

need feed and they will be selling livestock before it is ready for market if they do not get the feed required to finish the stock.

PRES. OLSON appointed the various committees, and admonish them to meet early and often to give proper consideration to the business of the convention.

Tuesday Afternoon Session

DELOS L. JAMES, Mgr., Agricultural Dept., U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, read a paper on The Future of Agriculture, stressing the fact that agriculture is not competitive to other industries, but is complementary to all industries, and as such is the largest single contributor to national income. Excerpts from Mr. James' paper will be found elsewhere in this number.

LIEUT. J. A. O. STUB, U. S. M. C. pilot, gave a vivid account of his flying experiences in the South Pacific, modestly omitting mention of the Jap Zeros he brought down and the decorations he received for these exploits. Neither did he mention in detail his experiences after he was shot down, and his rescue by friendly natives. At the business meeting on Wednesday, as he was recently married, the ass'n voted to present him with a War Bond as a wedding gift.

GIDEON SEYMOUR, Minneapolis newspaper man, gave an inspiring talk on the purchase of war bonds and stamps.

Wednesday Morning Sessions

At the crack of dawn, now delayed by war time regulations, the elevator officers and directors gathered for their annual breakfast. After the meal, A. C. Rhode, Clara City, took over and conducted a Quiz Bee on many of the questions pertinent to the elevators.

The elevator managers, 123 strong, also gathered for a breakfast meeting under the chairmanship of Leo Kieselbach, Barnesville. The State's Chief Boiler Inspector appeared to give information on the inspection of pressure tanks, but it was apparent his listeners were not satisfied with his explanation of why there is a difference of \$2.00 in the fee charged for these tanks at filling stations and at elevators. However, it is quite clear he is operating under the regulations of a clearly defined law.

MR. DU MOE, Chicago, explained the group insurance plan now being offered by the ass'n to cover "off the job" sickness and accidents. This insurance to complement existing compensation insurance.

L. H. MURRAY, OPA, Minneapolis, discussed the new regulations on ceiling prices on many of the commodities handled by grain elevators, and on service charges and methods.

Officers, Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota, 1943



H. A. Frederickson, Windom, Vice Pres.; J. E. Brin, Stewartville, Treas.; Oscar A. Olson, Truman, Pres., and A. F. Nelson, Minneapolis, Sec'y.

Mr. Murray stressed the fact that careful records must be kept, and must be available at all times.

MR. PARRISH: I want to take this opportunity again to ask each of you to be more careful in filling out your scale tickets. They must be filled out completely. They are your original entries from which all records are made. If you get into trouble or have to go to court the scale ticket will be the deciding factor.

GEORGE SMITH, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, was the first speaker on the general session program. Excerpts from his talk on The Soybean and Linseed Meal Situation are published elsewhere in this number.

HARVEY YANTIS, pres. N. W. Feed Mrs. & Distributors Ass'n, Minneapolis, discussed the findings of the Feed Industry Council, and called attention to the fact that an overall shortage of feed supplies exists in this country amounting to about 20 per cent below the requirements if the 1943 food goals for eggs, milk and meat are to be met. He also stated that the deficiency extends to most of the widely used protein concentrates, minerals and riboflavin supplements. Mr. Yantis read the council's recommendations for relieving the situation, both in regard to government and industry action, and emphasized the necessity for co-operation in conservation and proper use of the scarce ingredients both by the feed industry and by feeders.

STANLEY FOLSOM, Chairman Farm Seed Group, American Seed Trade Ass'n, Minneapolis, reviewed the 1943 seed situation. Excerpts from his talk are published in our department devoted to Field Seeds.

L. H. PATTON, Glencoe, in his talk on the Problems of the Country Feed Dealer, placed emphasis on the fact that while the regulations on mixed feeds were very perplexing, and compliance difficult, they must be followed, as noncompliance would inflict severe penalties.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

PRES. OLSON in his remarks opening the final session of a very successful convention, called attention to the fact that a greater number of accredited delegates were in attendance than for many years.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

MR. BERG, for the resolutions com'te, read the following resolutions which were adopted:

DEMAND YEARLY INSPECTION OF SCALES AND MEASURES

WHEREAS, there is a definite lack of control and supervision over weights and measures and weighing and measuring devices in Minnesota principally caused by the failure of the Weights and Measures Department to carry out its duties in making inspections of scales and other weighing and measuring devices once each year as provided by law; and

WHEREAS, the scales used in the buying of grain and other farm products are tested about only once in four years causing discrepancies which mean losses to the producers, therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that we request the Finance Committee of the State Legislature to give our Members protection to the end that all scales and other weighing and measuring devices be tested and inspected as required by law, and that sufficient funds be allocated for this purpose.

COUNTRY BEAN BUYERS CAUGHT IN SQUEEZE

Many country elevators now hold considerable quantities of soybeans which are sold to processors or to CCC for deferred shipment. These beans were purchased from the farmers at the supported price and on the basis of discounts fixed by CCC. The elevator managers applied the United Grain Standards with respect to grades according to their understanding of those standards. Now they find that the inspectors in the market places are using a stricter standard than they applied in determining the percentages of damaged beans. Under normal marketing operations discounts would be reduced as a result of this strict grading, but since the element of competition has been removed, discounts are inflexible. The result is that many country elevators stand to lose their meager allowances for services as a result of these conditions that are beyond their control. They are caught in a squeeze between CCC rules and Inspection Department interpretations and can only plead for mercy.

CONDEMN INCENTIVE PAYMENTS FOR PRODUCTION

WHEREAS, with employment and wages at the highest level in the history of the country, the consumer is well able to pay the relatively reasonable prices at which staple food products must be sold to insure a fair return to farmers, processors, dealers, etc., and thus insure maximum production of such products; therefore be it

RESOLVED, that the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota representing more than 240 local farmers' cooperative grain elevators, with a membership of approximately 30,000 farmers, condemn the so-called incentive payment plan for stimulating farm production on the following grounds:

1. It is a deceptive substitute for what amounts to a subsidy from the Treasury of the United States to enable consumers to buy essential feeds at less than cost;

2. The farmer will be charged with accepting a subsidy, when in fact it would be a gift to the consumer;

3. It would thus become a double instrument of inflation, since it would greatly increase the vast war debt, and since the money consumers would save in the purchase of necessary foods would become available for the purchase of high-priced luxuries and other non-essential items.

RESOLVED, that we petition the United States Senators and the members of Congress representing Minnesota and neighboring states, to oppose the substitution of incentive or other fictitious subsidy payments for the sound principle of parity prices for all basic farm products without deductions for soil conservation, parity, or other benefits; and that pursuant to this we urge support of the so-called Bankhead bill (S. R. 660) and the Steagall bill (H.R. 169) which are designed to restore the objective of parity prices which was violated in the administration of the Emergency Price Control Act.

UNTRAINED MEN FOR FARM WORK DETRIMENTAL

WHEREAS, it is extremely important to our civilization and the preservation of our institutions built in the interest of bettering humanity that we win the global war, and

WHEREAS, the farmer is the man of all the men behind the men behind the guns in furnishing the bread of life for our valiant men in the service, be it

RESOLVED, that we are opposed to the programs contemplated in crippling farm effort with regimented, regulated and inefficient untrained men for work on the farms, of whatever nature or source, recognizing such as a positive detriment to agriculture and final victory.

Motions were made from the floor, and passed, opposing HF438 which requires the taking of an one-eighth bushel test sample; the return to Central Standard Time.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, read report of his audit of the assn's books. This report indicated the ass'n is now in better financial condition than for many years.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

The retiring directors H. A. Frederickson, Windom; J. E. Brin, Stewartville, and E. J. Butler, Hector, were re-elected. Following the adjournment of the convention the Board of Directors re-elected the following officers: Oscar Olson, pres.; H. A. Frederickson, vice-pres.; A. F. Nelson, sec'y, and J. E. Brin, treas.

Adjourned sine die.

Convention Notes

S. A. Sommers and L. H. Jacobson handled the Clipper Cleaner Exhibit.

No doubt, due to transportation difficulties, fewer exhibits of machinery and supplies were made than in former years.

Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. was represented by Lucien Strong, Emil Frederickson, Sig Fangen, Jim Harders and Bill Sewell.

Seedburo Equipment Co.'s exhibit of grading and testing equipment was in charge of P. W. Burrows and L. W. Faulkner.

The Crippen Mfg. Co. exhibited two of its cleaners, A. A. and Virgil Frevert and Glenn Burdick represented the company.

Charles Conaway, sec'y Farmers Grain Ass'n of North Dakota, and Clifton Anderson, sec'y Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota, were in attendance.

Interstate Seed & Grain Co. and the Twin City Seed Co. had a joint exhibit of farm seeds. R. F. Gunkelman and Ted Klugman represented the former and Stanley Folsom the latter.

Elevator builders present included Tom and Ralph Ibberson and Clarence Kiffe of T. E. Ibberson Co., John Hogenson and Joe Altemendorf of Hogenson Const. Co., Joe Hartung and Roy Patterson.

R. R. Howell Co., in its suite exhibited Calumet Cups of various sizes and a working model of its Multi-Mix Batch Feed Mixer. The company was represented by Howard Williams, Walter Kostick, L. B. Feldman, Ed Rogers, Ed Mueller and Harold Olson.

Superior Separator Co. was represented by B. O. Overland and Fred Douglass. Hart-Carter Co. by Cliff St. Cyr, Ed Miller and W. Johnson. Fairbanks; Morse & Co. by Al Larsen, Red Modale, J. M. Heinen and Pat Strong; Howe Scale Co. by L. E. Pollock and Jack Johnson, Cleland Mfg. Co. by Fred Picha.

From Abroad

Uruguay—The government has guaranteed minimum prices to wheat growers, starting at 6.30 pesos per kilogram (90c per bu.), and uniformly increased each month to a maximum of 7 pesos (\$1 per bu.) to be reached in November, 1943.

East Africa—Wheat acreage expansion in Kenya and seeding for the first time in Tanganyika is planned. About 110,000 acres of grassland are to be plowed and seeded in 1943 to fill needs of the Middle East since wheat imports from Australia have become difficult.

Peru—World War II has established flux growing in Peru. First introduced in 1939, it had by 1941 taken over 10 per cent of the cotton lands in the coastal valleys. Acreage increased further in 1942. Continued expansion is doubtful due to increasing trouble with rust.

Argentina—Milling of new-crop wheat has been prohibited to insure consumption of old wheat before prolonged storage impairs its quality. The Grain Regulatory Board remains in control of the crop and continues to hold a fixed price to millers at 9 pesos per quintal (73c per bu.).

Argentina—The Argentine corn situation has reversed itself. Estimates indicate around 350,000,000 bus. will have disappeared by the end of March. Abnormal consumption grew out of inability of the country to obtain sufficient supplies of fuel, and to an accelerated demand for corn for feeding. This disappearance is double the supply of old and new crop corn indicated for the new season, since estimates of the new crop have been lowered to 2,000,000 tons.

The Greatest Mother in the World



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Eudora, Kan.—Wheat does not look too good, as it has been wet all winter and quite a lot of freezing and thawing; some dead. Corn was a good crop, and the bulk of it shucked.—Eudora Mills, J. D. Adams.

Melrose, N. M., Feb. 10.—The set-up for Curry County on beans is 15,000 acres. If the farmer signs up for 100 acres and plants 110 acres he is paid \$4.00 an acre for 100 acre; same applies to grain sorghums.—C. L. Tension, Burdick Merc. Co.

Pampa, Tex., Feb. 16.—The growing wheat crop could not be better, but last year's feed crop is a little short. Feeders will have to buy grain feed from northern dealers. Last year's soybean crop was fair.—John Young, mgr., Old Grand Dad Feed Store.

Winchester, Ind., Feb. 12.—Soybeans have been a most profitable crop and those farmers who had their own combines or could get them combined early made money. We had a magnificent crop and our best judgment is there is 5% to 10% still standing in the fields, in western Indiana probably 15% to 20%.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Infestation of small grain crops by green bugs has been reported from almost every section of the state, with greatest damage in southern counties. J. M. Goin, entomologist of the state department of agriculture, reported. He urged farmers not to replant fields with other small grains, such as spring barley, where the infestation has killed the first crop, because the bugs probably will get the second.—P. J. P.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 18.—The outlook for 1943 is rather promising and with a continuation of favorable conditions, yields of most crops should be high. Most forecasters predict good rainfall during 1943. Unless some unforeseen calamity occurs, we are looking forward to another year of good yields. Most of the winter wheat area had a snow covering during the severe weather, although some sections of the south and southwest were bare when the recent cold spell arrived.—Cargill Crop Bulletin, T. R. Shaw, editor.

Follett, Tex.—Wheat about same as last year, sowed and condition; winter barley, sowed about the same amount but fear a lot of it will be winter killed; much already gone; oats, about the same as last year; need top moisture; last few years there has been very little milo-kaffir or corn; never enough to fill home demand, we always have to ship in; 90% of our grain is wheat. Top moisture is lacking but have sub-

soil. There will be quite a little spring barley sown this spring, also some feed oats, but neither of them are predominating.—Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Lester McKee, manager.

Volunteer Wheat

There are several million bushels of volunteer wheat frozen, a large part of which is stored in improvised bins. It is unlawful to move, sell, feed or destroy this grain, but granary weevil, grain borers and other grain insects are showing no regard for Governmental regulations and are making heavy inroads on this reserve supply of grain that was harvested last summer. This volunteer wheat should immediately be released for feed or for use by our hungry Allies. Were it released for feed, our meat and poultry supply could be boosted by millions of pounds.

There are also several thousand acres of growing volunteer wheat which so far has come through the winter in good shape. Some provision should be made for preserving these extra acres before they are plowed up in early spring. Restrictions should be relaxed to where every fertile cultivated acre of farm land could be planted to some useful crop. Many a quarter section of fertile level wheat ground in western Kansas has 100 acres of idle land to 60 acres of crop. Weeds will not feed our Allies or help win the war.—Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, J. F. Moyer, Sec'y.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,667	6,886
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Apr. 4	36,133	71,513	12,202	29,429	7,060
May 2	31,910	67,461	10,758	26,692	5,491
June 6	33,511	62,863	7,938	24,914	4,445
July 3	33,089	56,552	8,865	23,309	2,939
July 18	44,250	56,497	9,221	23,657	2,133
Aug. 15	50,291	57,083	10,136	24,462	1,886
Aug. 15	51,116	53,853	11,082	25,842	1,893
Aug. 22	50,317	50,605	12,176	26,411	1,803
Aug. 29	48,194	48,550	12,935	20,185	1,604
Sept. 5	44,223	42,923	13,235	25,859	1,458
Sept. 12	40,961	41,692	14,055	27,160	1,387
Sept. 19	41,324	40,741	13,798	28,659	1,291
Sept. 26	39,605	42,337	13,447	29,554	1,185
Oct. 3	39,378	43,266	13,759	31,307	584
Oct. 10	39,769	43,224	14,216	31,942	407
Oct. 17	41,473	44,642	14,690	32,215	370
Oct. 24	40,866	45,628	15,327	32,786	347
Oct. 31	39,068	46,333	15,256	32,530	316
Nov. 7	38,747	46,841	15,071	33,885	293
Nov. 14	37,950	46,400	14,848	34,535	283
Nov. 21	36,166	47,466	15,020	35,292	303
Nov. 28	33,137	47,429	14,353	33,402	296
Dec. 5	26,063	44,513	14,823	30,992	212
Dec. 12	26,704	44,788	15,615	31,154	189
Dec. 19	28,100	46,794	16,080	32,749	174
Dec. 26	28,056	47,208	16,106	33,178	165
Jan. 2	29,717	48,237	16,023	34,770	148
Jan. 9	28,655	47,750	15,939	35,290	216
Jan. 16	29,649	43,228	15,809	38,984	209
Jan. 23	28,056	47,208	16,106	33,178	165
Jan. 30	28,242	39,607	16,334	35,160	207
Feb. 6	28,259	39,645	14,765	35,445	207
Feb. 13	28,773	39,304	14,674	36,030	194
Feb. 20	28,983	37,340	15,025	36,101	194

Build Grain Doors Higher

By J. A. SCHMITZ, Weighmaster, Chicago Board of Trade

The fact that so many cars are arriving at terminal markets leaking over grain doors would warrant that special emphasis be placed on the need for building the grain door barricades higher than the grain in the car will level.

Where cars are not trimmed after loading, a shifting of the load often causes spills over grain doors where the cooping does not reach a sufficient height.

The month of January at Chicago shows a still further increase in the number of cars that arrived leaking over the grain doors.

A single board applied over the grain door, in many cases, would prevent loss at this point. At any rate, the practice of carefully checking the height of the grain door barricade before starting the car to market will prevent much loss of grain.

Stop Trading in Soybean Futures

Future trading in soybeans was ordered discontinued Feb. 20 by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade. Uncompleted deliveries of 194,000 bus. were ordered closed at \$1.82½ for May, \$1.84 for July and \$1.82½ for September delivery.

This step had to be taken since the Department of Agriculture has prohibited all but certain classes from buying soybeans of the 1942 crop.

Altho trading in soybeans for future delivery expanded rapidly to 994,000,000 bus. in 1941 after it was started Oct. 5, 1936, it has shrunk to practically nothing since the floor was established by the government on the price paid farmers for beans at country stations.

The restrictions on the purchase of soybeans are published in full elsewhere.

Eudora, Kan.—Help very scarce. The sunflower ordinance area is but three miles from us. We look for a serious food shortage unless the powers that be change some of their plans. Would like to see all allotments off and let the farmer raise all he can, and if taken off, he will.—Eudora Mills, J. D. Adams.

Prices can be made to produce the commodities we need and to minimize those which are the less necessary. We give enormous wages and prices to stimulate planes and ships. Increased production of meats and fats are today just as important to win the war as planes and ships, and some bacon to the consumer at a few cents more is better than too little bacon.—Hon. Herbert Hoover, before the National Industrial Conference.

Oats Lead the Futures Markets

Futures trading in all grains except oats declined during January, affected to some extent by the ceiling on corn prices which became effective Jan. 13, according to the monthly summary of trading issued Feb. 16 by the Department of Agriculture.

Corn futures trading declined more noticeably than trading in other grains, altho prices remained below ceiling levels. The volume in corn on the Chicago Board of Trade was 93,227,000 bus. during January, a decrease of 18 per cent compared with December; and in wheat 134,393,000 bus., a decrease of about 7 per cent. Trading in oats amounted to 41,319,000 bus. in January, the largest monthly total since October, 1941.

During the month the various grains showed little change in open contracts—except corn in which contracts outstanding dropped from 48,151,000 bus. on Dec. 31, 1942, to 39,607,000 at the end of January, 1943.

Rye increased in open interest from 26,707,000 bus. in January, 1942, to 35,160,000 bus. in January, 1943. The daily volume of trading in rye futures has exceeded that in wheat on some days. An influx of brokers from other pits has crowded the rye pit beyond its capacity.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for December delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	Option	High	Low	Feb. 10	Feb. 11	Feb. 13	Feb. 15	Feb. 17	Feb. 19	Feb. 21	Feb. 23
Chicago	142½	122½	139½	140½	139½	139½	141½	141½	141½	142	142½
Winnipeg	94	91½	92½	92½	92½	92	92	92	92	91½	91½
Minneapolis	136½	116½	134	134½	133½	133½	134½	135½	135	135½	135½
Kansas City	135½	114½	133½	134½	133½	134	135	135½	134½	135½	135½
Duluth, durum	137	114	134½	135½	134½	134½	136½	137½	136½	137	136½
Milwaukee	142½	122½	139½	140½	140	139½	141½	142	141½	142	142½
Chicago†	100	83½	97½	98½	98½	98½	99½	99½	99½	100	100
Kansas City	96½	79½	94½	94½	95½	95½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Milwaukee	100	83½	97½	98½	98½	98½	99½	99½	99½	100	100
Chicago	59½	49½	57½	57½	58½	58½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Winnipeg	51½	45½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½	51½
Minneapolis	55½	44½	53½	53½	53½	53½	54½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Milwaukee	59½	49½	57½	58½	58½	58½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Chicago	87½	65½	79½	80½	81½	81½	83½	84	83½	83½	84½
Minneapolis	80½	61½	74½	75½	76½	76½	78½	79½	78½	79½	80½
Winnipeg	66½	56½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Duluth	80½	71½	74½	75½	76½	76½	78½	79½	78½	79½	80½
Chicago	74	59	69½	69½	70	70½	70½	71	72	70½	70½
Winnipeg	64½	60½	63½	63½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Chicago*	186½	164½	181½	181½	181½	181½	182½	182½	183½	182½	182½
Canada Exchange	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½

*Trading discontinued Feb. 20; †Ceiling 100.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during January, 1943, as compared with January, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 1,585,485 (1,862,933); corn, 6,300 (95,400); oats, 64,500 (19,950); rye, 1,700; soybeans, 585,315 (37,300); flaxseed, 60,000 (1,179,640); shipments, wheat, 2,178,000 (3,351,000); corn, (331,000); oats, 62,000.—Dept. of Inf. & Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 13.—Disappearance of oats is 18 per cent larger than a year ago, farm consumption has been heavy. Thru this central area, where the oats acreage is small, the supply will no more than meet the feed and seed demand. This is the time to make arrangement for seed to be planted. Germination of oats is a vital factor to be considered, as well as varieties proven adaptable.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain during January, 1943, as compared with January, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 842,250 (375,665); corn, 277,039 (19,818); oats, 33,840 (13,835); barley, 1,498 (1,498); soybeans, 135,454; shipments, wheat, 1,185,516 (412,817); corn, 256,204 (119,274); oats, 28,741 (14,717); rye, (1,800); barley, 2,853 (1,283); soybeans, 22,054.—John W. Frazier, managing director, Commercial Exchange.

Toledo, O.—Receipts and shipments of grain during January, 1943, as compared with January, 1942, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 872,100 (918,485); corn, 635,200 (1,025,600); oats, 111,300 (1,356,495); rye, 21,000 (12,000); barley, 178,500 (99,400); soybeans, 288,000 (412,800); shipments, wheat, 887,400 (581,400); corn, 416,000 (654,000); oats, 48,300 (487,200); rye, 1,500; barley, 54,000 (61,500); soybeans, 70,400 (65,600).—A. E. Schultz, sec'y Toledo Board of Trade.

Dodge City, Kan., Feb. 12.—A heavy movement of farm storage wheat took place in late January and early February. Farmers could liquidate their farm-storage loans at a little profit in addition to storage, making farm granaries available for the 1943 crop was an additional incentive. Few warehouse loans were liquidated as the market did not quite reach the point where such loans could be liquidated profitably, excepting some of the lower grades and grain that was placed in storage during the late fall months.—J. F. Moyer, sec'y Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Assn.

Decatur, Ill., Feb. 20.—Country marketing of corn this season has, so far, been absorbed in commercial channels without piling up stocks in warehouses. The weather has been against a free movement most of the time; on the other hand, feeding of corn has been heavy and trucks have also played a big role in distributing corn supplies to feeders. With a scarcity of high-protein feeds, more corn is being used as it can be fed very profitably. Mixed feed manufacturers never experienced such a demand for their products and there is no question but what sales of prepared feeds are breaking all records. The livestock population on farms shows a big increase over last year. Under present ceilings, the corn market is stymied. After the poor quality corn that will not keep has been disposed of, farm offerings will probably be limited. The time is not far off when growers will be busy with new crop preparations.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Duluth, Minn.—A boat docked all winter alongside of the Itasca Elevator, a unit of the Cargill, Inc., system, has been loaded with 181,500 bus of corn ready for movement down lakes as soon as navigation opens.

Up to now there has been no grain chartering or rates established for this year's opening movement. Last year contracts were entered into during January at fixed rates. This area has experienced a severe winter and ice conditions tightened up considerably. The long cold season has shattered hope for an early start of navigation. At the present time ice of an average 27 inches covers the Duluth-Superior harbor.—F. G. C.

Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 18.—The following quantities of wheat and coarse grain were delivered from farms in western Canada the week ending Feb. 11 as compared with the same week in 1942, shown in parentheses and expressed in bushels: Wheat, 2,644,309 (1,945,725); oats, 2,466,893 (1,929,704); barley, 919,962 (787,053); rye, 138,102 (95,715); flaxseed, 16,849 (11,409).—S. A. Cudmore, M.A., Dominion statistician.

Duluth, Minn.—Railing out grain continues unabated and on a heavy scale. Bulk of the outgoing tonnage is for C.C.C. account for various points of destination. Wheat moving heads the list. Even with this steady outloading of grain the run of receipts nearly tops the shipments with no appreciable reduction so far showing up in elevator stocks. Last Feb. 13 holdings were 37,105,000 bus. as against 42,813,000 same time in 1942. It is not expected there will be much of a change in the total, until boats arrive from lower lakes, if permitted in any number to load grain. About 750,000 bus. all grains have been shipped out weekly.—F. G. C.

Wheat Disappearance and Carry-Over

The disappearance of wheat in 1942-43 promises to be the largest since 1920, in which year exports were very large. The greatest increase this year over last is expected in the quantity of wheat used for feed. With some increase expected in the quantity used for food and substantial quantities being used for alcohol production, the total domestic disappearance is expected to be the largest in our history.

On the basis of these prospects, and assuming the continuation of moderate-sized exports, the carry-over July 1, 1943, may be about 700 million bushels, compared with 632 million bushels a year earlier, the record up to that time. As was the case last year, a substantial part of the July 1943 carry-over will be controlled by the Government.—U.S.D.A.

USDA 1942 Wheat Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported Feb. 20 that Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 13 had completed 532,716 loans on 404,415,794 bus. of 1942 wheat in the amount of \$457,235,968.57. The average amount advanced was \$1.13 per bushel, which includes some transportation charges from the area of production to warehouse locations and storage advances on farm-stored wheat. Loans had been completed on 182,351,189 bus. stored on farms and 222,064,605 bus. stored in warehouses. On the same date last year 514,225 loans had been completed on 355,698,484 bus., of which 117,697,459 bus. were stored on farms and 238,001,025 bus. stored in warehouses. Loans completed by States:

States in Which Loans Originated.	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Warehouse-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Ala.	1,247	1,619.36	
Ark.	1,075	1,239.33	
Calif.	1,541,032	1,547,360	3,578,962.17
Colo.	5,994,320	4,925,718	12,023,803.18
Del.	40,158	392,906	584,539.81
Iaho	2,124,139	5,835,643	8,046,786.35
Ind.	176,584	3,663,142	4,769,775.38
Ill.	126,352	2,384,183	3,156,164.36
Iowa	444,414	1,441,938	2,259,099.91
Kans.	40,425,257	47,494,723	101,685,261.65
Ky.	3,957	793,032	1,010,189.94
Md.	70,460	1,296,954	1,823,852.20
Mich.	185,332	418,482	727,718.50
Minn.	3,901,655	3,572,538	8,848,098.52
Mo.	144,551	3,053,322	3,823,421.86
Mont.	21,550,066	11,370,096	34,464,002.92
Nebr.	25,112,793	11,110,346	41,173,031.49
N. J.	999	64,387	91,397.13
N. Mex.	1,316,348	755,664	2,332,970.58
N. Y.	105,772	333,504	601,412.75
N. C.	30,602	65,495	128,223.58
N. Dak.	35,190,138	28,536,980	73,047,378.26
Ohio	464,750	3,387,539	4,965,692.09
Okl.	7,378,978	26,902,192	39,634,575.10
Ore.	3,447,328	9,974,313	14,609,115.07
Penn.	33,871	827,966	1,155,298.05
S. C.	1,043	1,435.64	
S. Dak.	12,341,860	4,375,239	18,809,760.73
Tenn.	6,213	831,599	818,799.81
Tex.	11,431,779	20,127,982	36,052,877.40
Utah	685,677	259,663	920,909.56
Va.	46,515	333,815	510,465.44
Wash.	6,300,838	25,833,239	33,383,122.86
W. Va.	3,241	15,160	22,433.38
Wis.	1,365	1,640.92	
Wyo.	1,723,837	330,115	2,212,903.49
Total	182,351,189	222,064,605	\$457,235,968.57
Liquidations	8,277,224	11,143,145	\$ 2,007,596.60

Soybean Supplies

Illinois produced 45 per cent of the United States soybean crop of 1942, but held 62 per cent of the United States stocks of 27,193,000 bus. in interior mills, elevators, and warehouses on Jan. 1, 1943, says A. J. Surratt of the Illinois and Federal Departments of Agriculture.

Stocks of soybeans in the United States on Jan. 1 are estimated to total 177,914,000 bus., held in five positions as follows: On farms, 99,046,000; in country mills, elevators and warehouses, 27,193,000; at 46 terminal markets, 3,237,393; in crushing mills, 34,938,000; stored in steel and wooden bins by the Commodity Credit Corporation, 13,500,000.

The quantity crushed between Oct. 1 and Jan. 1, as reported by the Census Bureau, was 25,096,000 bus.

Total supply for the season has been estimated at 215,959,000 bus. (crop 209,559,000 bus., and Oct. 1 stocks of old beans 6,400,000 bus.).

There are, thus, 12,949,000 bus. to be otherwise accounted for, such as in transit on Jan. 1, soybeans forced by shortage of storage space into unusual positions not reporting, and soybeans fed to livestock before Jan. 1.

USDA 1942 Corn Loans

The U. S. Department of Agriculture reported Feb. 20 that Commodity Credit Corporation through Feb. 13, 1943, had completed 39,088 loans on 46,176,893 bus. of 1942 corn in the amount of \$35,693,064.02. The average amount advanced was 77 cents per bushel. On the same date last year 79,254 loans had been completed on 81,716,755 bus. Loans completed by States:

States Origin	No. of Loans	Farm-Stored (bushels)	Amount Advanced
Delaware	3	1,065	\$ 1,022.16
Illinois	5,241	7,765,084	6,195,870.69
Indiana	443	513,652	413,572.31
Iowa	20,992	25,078,131	19,127,511.10
Kansas	621	610,817	493,322.41
Kentucky	10	58,591	52,731.90
Maryland	1	1,126	1,092.61
Michigan	12	5,117	4,168.12
Minnesota	907	951,127	696,459.30
Missouri	1,185	1,076,423	889,734.25
Nebraska	8,137	8,552,474	6,623,249.02
Ohio	148	104,724	88,003.31
South Dakota	1,387	1,458,562	1,104,326.84
Total	39,088	46,176,893	\$35,693,064.02
Combined Farm and Warehouse Loans Outstanding on Other 1942 Loan Programs:			
Barley	14,293	12,957,338	\$6,874,164.27
Flaxseed	6,151	1,562,182	3,458,011.20
Grain Sorghums	45	62,295	32,644.43
Rye	7,437	4,951,138	2,952,646.53

Wheat Ground in 1942

The production of 108,631,604 barrels of wheat-flour in 1942 as compared with a production of 105,992,210 barrels in 1941, an increase of 2.5 percent, was reported by mills which normally manufacture 5,000 or more barrels of flour annually, as shown by the Calendar Year Summary on Wheat Ground and Wheat-Milling Products, 1942, released Feb. 16 by Director J. C. Capt, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

The mills whose data are included in this summary produced 95 percent of the total wheat-flour production (111,368,727 barrels) as shown by the returns of the Biennial Census of Manufactures, 1939.

Of the 1,085 mills (average number), 365 with daily 24-hour capacity under 100 barrels produced 1.4 percent of the total flour reported; 354 mills with 100-300 barrels capacity produced 4.6 percent; 130 mills with 301-600 barrels capacity produced 7.9 percent; 84 mills with 601-1,000 barrels capacity produced 11.7 percent; and 152 mills of over 1,000 barrels capacity produced 74.4 percent.

Of the total quantity (108,631,604 barrels) of wheat-flour manufactured by mills reporting, Kansas produced 15.3 percent; New York, 12.4 percent; Minnesota, 11.2 percent; Missouri, 8.9 percent; Texas, 6 percent; Illinois, 5.2 percent; Washington, 4.7 percent; Ohio, 4.6 percent; Oklahoma, 4.3 percent; Oregon, 3 percent; Nebraska, 2.8 percent; and California, 2 percent.

Allowing for advances in corn prices since mid-December, the average local market price of corn is estimated to be above the sale price of feed wheat in nearly all states, according to the Bureau of Ag. Econ.

Future of American Agriculture

By DELOS L. JAMES, Manager Agricultural Department, Chamber of Commerce of the United States, before Minnesota Farmers Elevator Ass'n.

Notwithstanding the complete reversal of conditions which has taken place, it appears clearly to be the intention of government to maintain the complex adjustment machinery in full operation, including all subsidies, regardless of the need for it and regardless of its effects on the capacity of the Nation to provide adequate food for our people, for our armed forces, for our allies and for the peoples whom we hope to liberate.

Administrative actions prove this. The adjustment of supply and demand which Congress directed was not fully accomplished. Much dependence is still placed on loans to support prices and on subsidies to augment prices received from sales. In spite of the growing opposition to the making of subsidy payments the government proposes to continue them under the guise of incentive payments.

Again Congress directed that as market prices approach parity the subsidy payments should be reduced as a protection to the federal treasury. Finally Congress directed that price ceilings should not be fixed below parity in order that the opportunity might remain open for farmers to obtain parity whenever the supply and demand was favorable. Instead, prices of some products are not allowed to approach parity. Government-owned products are being, and for several years have been, made available for sale below parity. Just why such a policy is being continued is rather difficult to determine, except that those in authority have desired to continue to exercise extensive control over agricultural operations.

FARMERS DEPRIVED OF PARITY—Thus, thru administrative, not legislative, action, farmers have been deprived of the opportunity of obtaining parity prices even if the balance of supply and demand made it possible. The machinery which was designed to enable farmers to obtain the goal of parity prices is being used to prevent them from attaining that goal.

In order to obtain for some of his products a return equal to parity a farmer must accept a subsidy as a part of the return. And he will not be granted a subsidy unless he has conformed in that year and undertakes to conform in the following year to the rules and regulations established by some central agency with reference to the operation of his farm.

Thus as the subsidy program is projected into a time when the need for it has largely passed, the subsidy which at one time represented the helpful aid of a generous government, now threatens to become the means by which farmers are made subservient in their farming operations to the dictates of government. But few if any farmers, even as a temporary expedient, are willing to be beneficiaries of methods that are unfair, that create inequalities, that promote inefficiency, stifle initiative and are clearly uneconomical, as is the case when subsidies are resorted to.

ARMY OF BUROCRATS—The effect of these policies does not, unfortunately, stop at the farm yard. The distribution of the products of 350,000,000 acres requires an extensive and complex system. In the capacity of distributors or merchandisers of farm products the organizations you represent even though differently constituted are subject to the same laws and rules and regulations in the marketing of your products as are the private distributors; therefore, any action on the part of the government of a competitive nature which interferes with the efficient operation of the long-established machinery of distribution is fully of as much concern to you as it is to the private operators.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION—During recent years government agencies have

duplicated the services of both private and co-operative agencies, competing with them and rendering them less effective, reducing their capacity to give efficient service to their farmer customers. Already there is widespread concern lest the field of private enterprise in the marketing, storing and distributing of farm products be further restricted by the practice of establishing prices below parity and the granting of subsidies.

The onset of government competition in the distribution of grains calls for the closest kind of cooperation between the cooperative and private groups in order to forestall the permanent establishment of competitive government agencies.

And what of the future? Is the government eventually going to usurp the entire field of buying and selling farm products? Is it going to be the dictator of the price to be paid for the products of your labor, as well as setting the price you are to pay for the things you must buy? Can you not foresee an end to the freedom of the American farmer as you customarily have learned to know him? Have you any freedom if you have lost control of the operation of your business and can no longer exercise your judgment as to whom you will sell and the price you will accept? In the light of experience recently gained, these are not idle questions. They confront you daily, hourly, yes, almost constantly for a decision on your part. And that decision, when it is made, is largely going to determine whether the democratic way, the American enterprise system, shall be perpetuated.

But there are other and very serious immediate effects of those practices and policies. They are affecting our capacity to produce at this time of national danger when we are in great need of every ounce of food that can be produced. If we take stock of the producing capacity of the agricultural industry, we find that in certain important respects it is better prepared than ever before in history to meet unprecedented demands for food, fiber, oils and fats. The amount of scientific knowledge respecting the processes of production and the number and variety of mechanical aids which could be made available to increase production are unparalleled.

MANPOWER—Manpower, which is one of the essential factors in the production of an adequate food supply has, during recent months, been flowing off the farms in two great streams. One is in response to the high wages offered by non-agricultural and particularly war industries with which farmers cannot compete at present prices of farm products. The other stream is the result of the operation of the Selective Service Act, and earlier and to some extent, the campaigns for volunteer enlistments in the various armed forces.

Those engaged in non-agricultural industries realize that the impact of this condition on the agricultural industry has been particularly severe because the rural population has been the ultimate source of manpower. Although it has limited reserves of manpower and there is no large population group from which it may itself draw replacements, it has been called upon to supply not only its own quota of men for the armed forces but also to furnish extensive replacements and even expansions for other industries.

At the present time the usual methods by which agriculture adjusted itself to such conditions are partly denied it. Usually a labor shortage tends to remedy itself.

A justice of the United States Supreme Court has said that the payment of federal benefits carries with it the right to control the

activities of those receiving the benefits. This is an ominous statement and should be pondered long and carefully by every farmer in the United States.

If the methods now in use and proposed become a permanent part of our system of government there can be no doubt whatsoever that the American farmer as you and I have known him will cease to exist and in his place will be a peasant, a slave to a government, without any economic security and wholly dependent on the fickle favor of a political agency.

Flour Buyer Gets Diamond Extra

Ralph M. Allen operates a general store at Cozad, Nebr. under the name of Allen & Co. His wife, Marjorie who assists him in the store, reports that a woman came in on Lincoln's birthday and bought a package of pancake flour. In making up the first batch she found a 25 point diamond so is anxious to make up the rest of the flour, but don't want to eat so many pancakes.

She will divulge the name of the flour manufacturer if inquiring friends will give her at least, one half of the diamonds they find. Her good luck should induce every housewife to buy and make up a batch of pancake flour herself.

Ohio Dealers Discuss Soy Beans

The meeting at Columbus Feb. 10 was very successful. Over 200 dealers present and there were plenty of subjects to discuss. In fact there were too many subjects to discuss them all in one evening.

Meeting started with discussion of advisability of planting an earlier variety of soybeans. Here are some of the suggestions made at the meeting:

Support and assist the Ohio Seed Improvement Ass'n in its program of developing and introducing certified early maturing varieties; advocate row planting, so the grower does not have to wait for weeds to ripen before combining; earlier planting; do not ship early varieties, such as Richland and Mingo; see that they are held and planted in your neighborhood.

The trouble in northern Ohio the past season was not frosted beans, but late maturing varieties which were not ready to be combined before the fall rains set in. As quantities of certified varieties are much too small to supply the demand, next best bet is to plant Richland and Mingo soybeans in this spring. Both of the above are early in maturing. They may yield a trifle less than some others but after all, the real yield should be measured in the bin and not in the uncut field. Soybeans for seed should be treated with a good inocular before planting.

John W. Baringer, the new chief of the Division of Plant Industry, Ohio Department of Agriculture, made his first appearance and talk before our group and made a very good impression.

President Kile closed the meeting, altho he could hardly talk above a whisper.

A vote taken at the meeting revealed the fact that the dealers do not consider they can operate under the charges allowed them by the C.C.C. for handling grain. The dealers were also asked how many would write their Senators and Congressmen, explaining the methods pursued by the C.C.C. and demanding a little better consideration. Nearly every dealer in the room agreed to take such action.

The general price ceiling regulations were explained by Vice-Pres. Fritz Frederick, ably assisted by Mr. Clarence Henry of the Columbus district O.P.A. Other meetings are being arranged in Ohio to get the dealers together to express their views so we will have something definite to take with us to Washington when the C.C.C. calls a meeting to arrange for handling soybeans the coming year.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Have You Soybeans to Sell?

An arresting array of facts, as set forth by soybean economists, promises an explosion in the soybean trade. The facts, as explained, are:

1. Soybean processors are hungrily reaching for new stocks of soybeans, but not getting them. Soybean processors are dipping deep into their reserves. A few are reported to have not more than three weeks supply on hand, and with no new supplies of beans forthcoming, they anticipate being forced to shut down. One order in the western part of the soybean belt for 45 carloads of beans is understood to have resulted in delivery so far of only 4 carloads. Processors are reported to have opened their doors wide to deliveries of truck lots of the severely damaged beans now being recovered from soggy fields.

2. Final estimates gave national production of soybeans as 209,000,000 bus. It is generally admitted that 20% of the crop is still in the fields unharvested, particularly in northern sections of the soybean belt, that these beans are severely damaged from weathering, and that not more than one-third of them can be recovered. Damage as shown by inspections of receipts of such beans at processing plants runs from 35% to 95%, with most of them showing well over 50% damage.

So subtract, roughly, 40,000,000 bus. from the final estimates for unharvested, damaged soybeans. This leaves 169,000,000 bus. Subtract another 17,000,000 bus. for feed and seed.

3. Careful estimates place crushing capacity of the nation's regular soybean plants at 105,000,000 bus. and Commodity Credit Corp. holds that the industry has speeded up its crushers 10% yearly to raise processing capacity to 115,000,000 bus.

The C.C.C. program anticipates shipment of 15,000,000 bus. of northern soybeans to southern cottonseed crushers from the 1942 crop, which credits these crushers with 15,000,000 bus. of capacity. West coast copra plants are understood to have converted their machinery to crush soybeans and have been reported to have capacity for 7,500,000 bus.

Adding these capacities generously (for private observers claim the west coast crushing program has bogged down, and C.C.C. officials have admitted privately that they have had a great deal of trouble correlating the movement of soybeans south with the crushing capacities of cottonseed plants) gives a total of 137,500,000 bus. of crushing capacity. This is still 1,500,000 bus. short of available supplies in the commercial crop. Observers say farmers are holding the beans off the market. They point out:

4. Insufficient elevator storage space at harvest time forced many farmers to store their soybeans in bins on the farm.

5. In farm bins soybeans earn storage charges of 1c per bu. each month until July 1st. The farmer is not pressed for funds.

6. Speculative interest has pushed the May option for soybeans on the Chicago Board of Trade to around \$1.84 per bu., and increased the open interest in soybeans to 207,000 bus. on Feb. 6, from 148,000 bus. on Jan. 2. Commodity Credit Corp.'s program says soybeans are worth but \$1.62 in February, but some traders have held they are worth \$1.84 for May delivery, and 22c per bu. difference in these quotations makes a great deal of difference to the farmers. This is especially true when the beans are in his bin and earning 1c per bu. per month storage charges.

7. U.S.D.A. has a 1943 soybean production program which is reported to set up quotas for each farm, and to contemplate payment to the farmer of \$15 per acre for each acre of soybeans he harvests in excess of 90% of his quota as a bonus over and above the expected 1943 crop support price of \$1.75 per bu. This pro-

gram is expected to push heavy plantings of soybeans.

8. There is nothing to encourage a farmer to open his bins and deliver the beans. He has nothing to lose beyond the possibility of good quality beans going out of condition; he has a higher price promised for holding.

9. At the beginning of the movement of 1942 crop soybeans, many country elevator operators feared to put frosted soybeans in storage. Uncertain of the keeping quality, they shipped soybeans as fast as they could get shipping permits. It is believed that a great deal of the privately contracted storage space in country elevators was never filled for this reason. This reduces the available supply of off-the-farm beans on which processors may draw.

10. The C.C.C. support price for soybeans is held by many to be too low. Similarly soybean meal and soybean oil ceilings are held to be too low. Beans they contend should be \$1.80 per bu., and meal should be well over \$40 per ton to place it on a basis comparable with other protein feeds. In anxious concern over the tremendous stocks of soybean meal expected to accumulate under the government's program, government economists grossly miscalculated demand and supply, and set support prices for beans, and ceiling prices for meal and oil too low.

11. Pressure in the demand for soybeans is set up by sales contracts for future delivery of meal and oil executed by processors before and during the beginning of the crop movement. A processor may lose money running his plant, but he is still obligated to discharge his contracts. Processors are over-sold. Even the big ones are still delivering on forward sales made last October. They have depended upon C.C.C.'s promise of plenty of beans. C.C.C. has depended upon farm deliveries. Now the processors must have beans.

All of these facts add up to some kind of squeeze that grows out of government mismanagement of the economics of the soybean industry.

Many are caught in the squeeze: the C.C.C., the grain merchant, the feed mill, the farmer-feeder, the soybean processor, the speculator. Pressure increases day by day.



Floyd Myers, St. John, Ind., Solver of Credit Problems

Solving Your Credit Problem

Floyd Myers, who runs a grain elevator, feed and coal business at St. Johns, Ind., has evolved a solution of the credit problem gracefully, yet holding book accounts to hardly 10% of his gross annual business.

"The thing you've got to do," he said, "is look the credit problem square in the face, and recognize it for the threat to profits that it is. Then you will realize it costs the dealer less to refuse credit to a poor risk and let such a customer get mad than for a dealer to get mad after the account has become burdensome. When a slow account has attained an amount that makes the dealer sore, it is already on its way to being written off as a bad debt. Then the dealer stands to lose, not only his temper, but his money, and the customer's business as well."

Out of this philosophy has grown the Floyd Myers plan for side stepping bad debts before accounts go bad.

The plan consists of limiting credit to a readily payable amount in keeping with the financial background of the individual customer.

In Floyd Myers' community, for example, there are a number of workmen who derive their livelihoods from their labors in the steel mills some miles away. With a possible tendency to be migratory, such workmen cannot be assumed to be good credit risks. Even when they own, or are buying their own homes they are potential sources of loss when extended liberal credit. Mr. Myers limits credit to such individuals to \$10. No new credit sales are made to such individuals after the \$10 limit is reached until the account is in balance.

In the early history of the Myers enterprise there crops up the name of one workman with an unsavory credit record. This workman was willing to try once more a familiar trick among credit-hungry bill dodgers.

The man had bought \$10 worth of coal on credit. When he ordered the coal he explained that he received his pay every two weeks, and he promised to return on the specified following pay day and pay up his account.

The pay day arrived and passed, but the customer failed to show up as he had promised. More days passed and still the customer failed to come in. Then, over a week after payment was due, he entered the office and walked nonchalantly up to the counter behind which Myers was working. He reached in his pocket, withdrew a bill and passed it over to Floyd.

"Here," he said, "is \$5 on my account and I want you to deliver another ton of that coal."

Floyd does not wear spectacles. If he did he doubtless would have glanced over their rims at this particular customer.

"You are a week late and 50% short in settling your account," he said. "You owe us \$10." There was emphasis on the ten.

"I know, but that is all I have right now and I'm out of coal. We have nothing to burn and my family will be cold."

"The limit on credit," answered Mr. Myers, "is \$10. If I accept this \$5 and send you another ton of coal you will owe us \$15. That is too much. Instead I will sell you \$5 worth of coal for this \$5 and leave your account stand as it is. Next pay day you come in and settle it. Then we will be able to allow you that much credit again."

The happy sequence is that the workman returned on his next pay day and paid up his account, and he has been prompt pay and a good customer ever since.

This system of handling accounts has been singularly successful in every case. Of course, the \$10 limit cannot be applied to a farmer who needs a ton of feed worth \$50. But insistence on prompt payment of an account when promised, under pressure of refusal to grant more credit has yielded gratifying returns without loss of trade.

U.S.D.A. has a 1943 goal of 5,500,000 acres of peanuts for harvest. Three cooperatives have been appointed distributing agencies to handle 107,600 tons of peanuts for seed.

Flood Lights are Protective

Flood lighting is effective protection from the fire hazards attendant upon trespassers during the unguarded night hours when the grain elevator is closed. This is because tramps and saboteurs shun light. It makes them conspicuous. If the elevator walls are lighted, the trespasser is conscious that he is unable to see into the darkness himself to know whether or not he is seen.

At the same time, when occasion requires an elevator to stay open at night (as during the harvest rush), flood lights will make the elevator a welcome bright spot to farmers with a load of grain.

Efficient ways to install flood lights will give effective and shadowless lighting for a minimum of expense in fittings and consumption of electric current have been perfected. The alert Engineering Service Department of the Mill Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau has published the necessary engineering data covering types of lighting fixtures, and levels and positions at which to install them, and has set up requirements for effective lighting.

The first requirement is that all portions of wall areas be lighted to a level at least 12 ft. from the ground.

The second is that light reflectors be of a type that will concentrate light on wall surfaces and shield the lamps themselves from observers a short distance from the elevator.

Third is distribution of light and the intensity of illumination on the wall area, which governs mounting height and spacing.

Fourth is placing of lighting units so that every portion of the wall area receives light from at least two sources, so that failure of a bulb will not throw a wall surface into shadow.

Either elliptical or symmetrical angle reflectors are recommended. Reflectors should have white, or silvered inside reflecting surface to spread the light as far as possible. The elliptical angle reflecting unit will direct a greater portion of its light to a wall surface where the major axis of light projection is toward a corner of the building. It spreads its light in a wide oval. The size of lamp and reflector is determined by the amount of wall space to be lighted.

Most effective way to determine the number and wattage necessary to effectively light a grain elevator is to begin with a rough sketch of the property lay-out, drawn to approximate scale. On this mark in the positions for the lights.

Then use tables of light coverage to determine the size of light fixtures and wattage

required. Tables set up by the Mill Mutual show:

Lamp Watts	Mounting Height	Horizontal Spacing	Corner Mounting	Wall Mounting
100.....	18 feet	27 feet	20 feet	17 feet
100.....	15 feet	25 feet	17 feet	15 feet
100.....	12 feet	20 feet	15 feet	13 feet
150.....	18 feet	35 feet	23 feet	20 feet
150.....	15 feet	32 feet	20 feet	18 feet
150.....	12 feet	27 feet	18 feet	16 feet
200.....	18 feet	40 feet	26 feet	23 feet
200.....	15 feet	37 feet	23 feet	20 feet
200.....	12 feet	34 feet	20 feet	18 feet
300.....	28 feet	55 feet	40 feet	37 feet
300.....	23 feet	48 feet	37 feet	34 feet
300.....	18 feet	43 feet	34 feet	31 feet
300.....	15 feet	36 feet	28 feet	24 feet

This table is based upon use of elliptical angle reflectors, mounted two feet from the building by means of rigid conduit and the open side of the reflector turned toward the wall of the building. The reflector should be so mounted that the lamp will be suspended in a vertical position. The table is calculated to give an illumination level at any lighted point of not less than four times bright moonlight.

It is obvious that the source of electric current for a system of flood lights should be independent of the wiring for the interior lights and power used in the building, tho it may use the same source. Switches for interior lights and power should be opened at night as a fire protective precaution. Switches for flood lights should be closed, and it is sound fire precaution to have them in weather-tight switch boxes outside the building. The switch boxes should be protected from indiscriminate tampering by a strong padlock, and switches should be properly protected with fuses.

Most Leaks at Grain Door

More attention to the installation of grain doors would reduce the number of leaks of grain out of cars, statistics compiled by J. A. Schmitz, weighmaster of the Board of Trade, showing that of the cars recorded *leaking* on arrival at Chicago in 1942, 72 per cent were leaking at or over the grain door, while only 28 per cent were leaking at the car box.

Of the total number, 4,619, of cars leaking 1,180 had bulged grain doors, 1,853 were leaking over grain door, 328 at end of grain door, 87 at draw bar, 461 at side of car, 70 at end of car, 331 at bottom of car, 140 at end or corner posts, and 169 at door posts.

The figures cover only cars containing grain and coming from points outside of the Chicago switching district.

The transportation tax of 4c per ton on coal can be passed on by the dealer if he indicates this charge on the bill as a separate item, according to O.P.A.

Washington News

Authority to increase the sale of wheat for feed from 125,000,000 to 225,000,000 bus. was asked Feb. 19 by Claude R. Wickard, food administrator.

Senators from farm states have organized to investigate agricultural policies which they contend will cause food shortages by the end of the year.

Dairy industry representatives from 16 states complained to the O.P.A. that the newly imposed ceiling prices on fluid milk will make it impossible for many dairymen to operate.

In 32 specified areas the minimum work week has been raised from 40 to 48 hours with time and one-half pay for the additional 8 hours, by the president's executive order of Feb. 9.

P-118 is a rating recently issued raising the preference of dry milk manufacturers for repair, maintenance and new equipment in order that they may provide animal and poultry feed ingredients.

Soft wheat millers are awaiting a ruling by the O.P.A. on a request that the ceiling on soft red winter wheat flour be raised 60c per barrel, to allow them to buy the wheat at parity instead of 95 percent.

The O.P.A. estimates it will have 63,000 employees by July 1, with an aggregate salary of \$121,000,000 a year. At this rate every producer will have to carry on his back a bureaucrat to tell him what to do.

An inter-agency food allocations committee has been set up to make recommendations to the Sec'y of Agriculture, who will then consult the food advisory committee and the combined food board. The new committee has 16 members.

The C.C.C. has informed county A.A.A. committees that they may continue limited sales of wheat from country elevators and from C.C.C.-owned steel bins for feed, only until these plus past sales equal the quotas allotted for each sector.

The W.P.B. has modified its construction order to permit operators of factories, office buildings, hotels and apartment houses to obtain a single blanket authorization to cover small miscellaneous construction work for as long a period as six months.

Agriculture has lost more than 1,600,000 operators, family workers, and year-round hired workers to the armed forces and to nonfarm employment. The farm help outlook is critical for 1943.—Sec'y of Agriculture Wickard's annual report to the President.

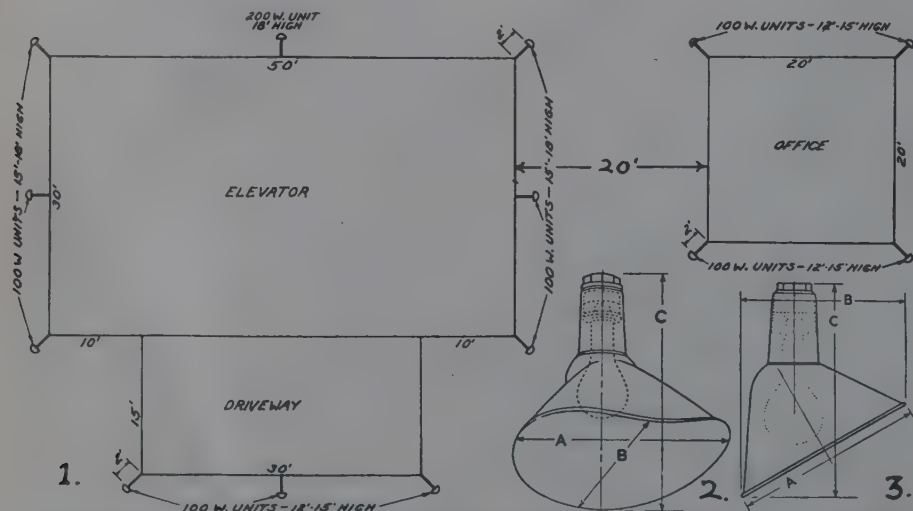
The subcommittee of the House appropriations committee has rejected by a vote of 6 to 1 the request of the president for \$100,000,000 for farm subsidies. Some members of the committee favor rewarding farmers with higher prices rather than benefit payments.

Senator Langer of North Dakota has introduced a bill to cancel all government loans made to farmers during the drought years up to 1939. Langer says it is working a hardship on them to have to repay these loans, plus back interest and income tax.

The Pace bill which provides for the inclusion of farm labor in computing parity is estimated to cause a 12 percent increase in present parity levels. Corn loan rates would increase 10 percent. The House committee has acted favorably on the bill.

The Lower House of Congress by 123 to 111, voted Feb. 19 to put aside temporarily a bill allowing excess wheat to be fed to stock without penalty, to allow excess corn acreage for fodder, and to suspend for 1943 and 1944 quotas on peanuts grown for food.

AA-1 is the new rating order under the C. M. Plan for processing and storage plants for materials for maintenance and operation. A specified form must be used in making application by millers and other processors in food industries listed in Schedule 1 of Regulation No. 5.



1. Typical Floodlight Layout for Country Elevator. 2. Elliptical Angle Reflectors. 3. Symmetrical Angle Reflector.

Hardware Merchants complain that Form PD-1X is not getting them a high enough priority to replenish stocks.

Last June the House of Representatives passed a bill by the Chairman of the Special Com'te to Investigate the Labor Board providing for the reform of this unfair and discriminating bureau. Altho his measure was approved by a vote of 258 to 129 the Board persists in upholding strikes and disputes that delay the manufacture of urgently needed war supplies.

Loud-Speaker System Speeds Up Service

S. G. Beatty, of Beatty & Harlan, at Earl Park, Ind., gives a great deal of the credit for his ability to accept soybeans rapidly, yet keep different grades and qualities separate in his 11 bin elevator, to the loud speaker system that maintains constant communication between his office and the elevator half a block away.

By taking average temperature readings at the beginning of the day on samples of beans from the first arrivals, he was able to make moisture tests quickly (hardly half a minute, he reports), on his Steinlite electric moisture meter, and a quick review of a portion of a sample, spread out on a picking board, enabled his practiced eye to decide in which bin to place the combination of damage and moisture he discovered. A call over the loud-speaker system promptly informed his elevator man of the decision, and the beans were run accordingly in the designated bin.

As a result, Mr. Beatty's out-turn grades on soybeans have been satisfactory on virtually all of his shipments of this crop.

"Of course," he adds, "I did not take many chances. Grain & Feed Journals and numberless other authorities were warning us to grade beans close as a self-protective measure. By recognizing line-grade beans as damaged we were enabled to keep our grading in line with the grades returned on our shipments. Keeping the grades separate in our 11 bins enabled us to ship out the kind of beans we received, instead of an average that might grade down."

Watchfulness Prevents Major Fire Loss

Three important facts relative to the preservation of property from destruction by fire stand out in the Jan. 6 experience of T. E. Hamman at Hindsboro, Ill.

One of these facts is that an alert, watchful, on-guard spirit will catch a fire in its early stages. The second is that advance planning of fire fighting in the event of fire results in quick action when fire is discovered. The third is that managers must take extra precaution to train new employees, then check up on performance of their duties to guard against unwitting development of new hazards to property.

Mr. Hamman's experience was with fire that broke out in oats stored in a 30 inch wide air space extending thru the length of his 160 ft. long corn crib. This narrow air space separates the screen-wire lined storage bins on each side of the long structure. It serves as a ventilator shaft. At its bottom is a drag belt for mechanical withdrawal of ear corn or oats from the long bins each side of it. Eight feet above this belt is a conduit for electric light wire. Lights hang from cross ties two feet higher at intervals of 20 feet.

The air space itself is divided into two usable temporary bins by a partition spaced half-way down its length. At this point, too, there is a light switch, to control the lights thru the last 80 ft. of the circuit.

Ordinarily the air space serves only for ventilation. But it can be used to store 9,000 bus. of oats when occasion demands, and when soybeans crowded every nook and cranny of the Hamman facilities at Hindsboro last fall the demand for more storage room was most urgent.

On other occasions when the air space was filled with oats, Mr. Hamman's elevator man removed the light bulbs and filled the sockets by screwing burned out fuse plugs into them. This precaution prevented inadvertent throwing of the switch from lighting any lamps and endangering oats covering the light line and its sockets.

Last fall's filling of the air space took place when the elevator man was on sick leave. His helper was less cautious. The light bulbs were not removed. Early in January, when oats were drawn from the far half of the air space in loading out operations, someone inadvertently tripped the light switch and forgot to trip it

off. The next morning someone smelled smoke, and the loading out operations disclosed oats around the second light bulb, half way back in the second bin of the air space, had caught fire.

Discovery of the fire called for prompt action. First the volunteer fire department was called. Then the drag belt was started again and the oats were worked out of the space until the workers got close to the fire. A thoro wetting of the scorched and burned area with the fire hose followed.

The soaked oats were turned into a separate bin. Then loading out operations continued and the same procedure was followed at the final light in the air space, where oats were also found to be on fire.

With the air space cleaned out, Mr. Hamman took the precaution to force water into oats in adjoining bins all around the burned parts. This removed any smoldering chance for reoccurrence of the blaze. But Mr. Hamman still took no chances. He left the hose lead in the emptied air shaft and set a man on guard. The next day he continued oats moving operations from adjacent bins, and that night he again left the hose lead handy and a man on guard.

Mr. Hamman's prompt action and preparation against the fire hazard held the loss on the building down to about \$50; and his native ability as a trader disposed of the small volume of wet oats (little more than 600 bus.), and charred oats to premium-paying truckers at no loss other than inbound freight on the oats he had been storing in transit.

The result of Mr. Hamman's alertness is that he still has his elevator practically intact and in good working condition. He will suffer no loss of time waiting for impossible priorities for new construction in wartime.

Dust Explosions of 1942

Nearly twice as many dust explosions occurred in grain handling plants in 1942 as in 1941; and the losses were greater.

The year started with a big loss, \$1,352,962, on an old cribbed house at Superior, Wis.

Jan. 10, Superior, Wis. Two dust explosions near the top of the building, followed by fire, destroyed Elevator X of the Great Northern Railroad injuring five employees and burning 1,500,000 bus. of grain.

Feb. 24, Iona, Idaho. Roof and one wall and part of another wall were blown off by a dust explosion in the Sperry Grain Elevator. The manager was blown thru a door of the elevator. Loss included 10,000 bus. of wheat.

Mar. 31, Omaha, Neb. No damage resulted when dust exploded in a dust chute of the Maney Milling Co.

April 13, Lubbock, Tex. Head house of concrete Burrus Elevator operated by J. C. Crouch Grain Co., was blown apart and two men killed.

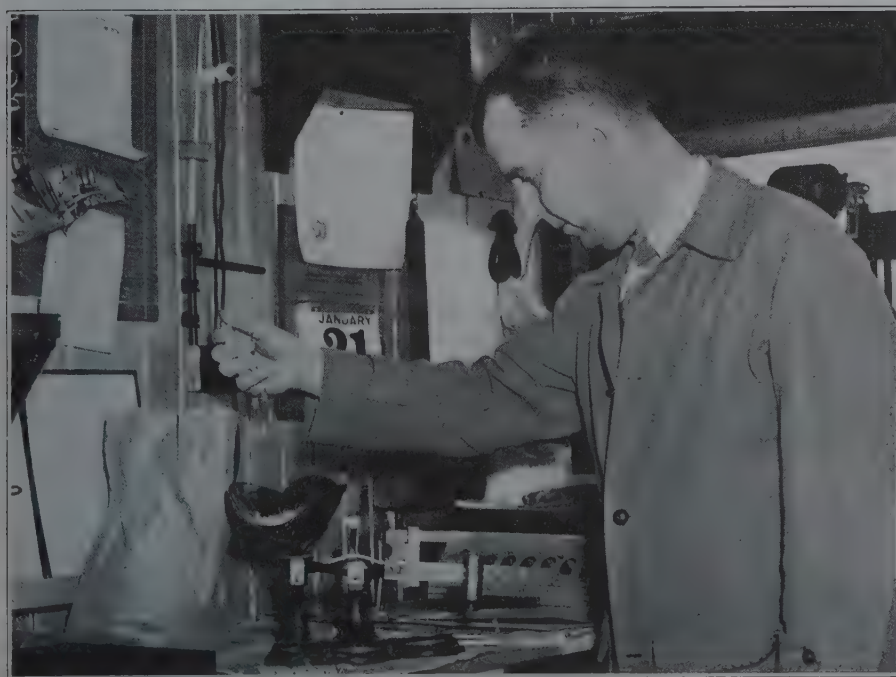
May 1, Port Huron, Mich. Dust explosion in grinding machine was followed by fire that caused \$80,000 loss to the Chamberlain Bean & Pea Co.

June 5, Indianapolis, Ind. Two terrific explosions in the mill of the National Starch Products Co. destroyed that building and another structure and injured six persons. Loss, \$200,000.

June 5, Eldora, Ia. Dust explosion wrecked elevator of E. F. Froning, scattering 8,000 bus. of shelled corn and oats.

Sept. 1, Gould, Okla. An explosion in the boot pit lifted the roof and bulged the top of the walls of the elevator of the Adair-Morton Grain Co. after the employees had gone home. Some damage was done by water.

Dec. 24, Saginaw (Ft. Worth), Tex. A dust explosion in dust collectors on the 5th floor, traveled to third floor in two blasts, burning five employees and blowing out all the windows in the mill of the Burrus Mill & Elevator, controlled by the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co.



S. G. Beatty, Earl Park, Ind., Weighing Sample of Soybeans to Pick for Damage.

Restrictions on Soybean Purchases

Claude R. Wickard, Sec'y of Agriculture, effective at 12:01 a. m., Feb. 18, issued C.C.C. Order No. 3, as Chap. XII of Commodity Credit Corporation, Part 1600, Oilseeds, setting up restrictions on purchases of soybeans, as follows:

(1) "Processor" means any person operating a processing plant for producing soybean oil and meal.

(2) "Manufacturer" any person operating a manufacturing plant for producing soybean products other than oil and meal.

(3) "Seed dealer" any person regularly engaged in the buying and selling of soybeans for planting purposes.

(4) "Country elevator" any person who regularly purchases directly from farmers, stores, and sells grain, at other than terminal markets.

(5) "Person" any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other business entity.

(6) "Purchase" means to purchase, acquire by barter or exchange, or to contract to do any of the foregoing. The term "sell" shall be construed accordingly.

(7) "Soybeans" means whole and ground soybeans.

(b) LIMITATION ON INVENTORY AND USE OF SOYBEANS BY PROCESSORS, MANUFACTURERS, AND SEED DEALERS. No processor, manufacturer, or seed dealer shall purchase or accept delivery of soybeans of the 1942 crop in a total quantity which, taken in conjunction with the quantity of his existing supply of soybeans, would be in excess of his processing, manufacturing, and seed sales requirements for the period ending October 10, 1943; and no soybeans of the 1942 crop shall be used by a processor, manufacturer, or seed dealer except for meeting his processing, manufacturing, and seed sales requirements, or for sale to persons eligible to purchase or accept delivery of such soybeans under this subsection or under paragraph (c) hereof.

(c) RESTRICTIONS ON PURCHASE OF SOYBEANS BY OTHER PERSONS. No person other than a processor, a manufacturer, or a seed dealer shall purchase, or accept delivery of soybeans of the 1942 crop in a total quantity in excess of the quantity (1) required to fill orders on hand at the time of such purchase from processors, manufacturers, and seed dealers; (2) required to be delivered or deliverable under contracts with the Commodity Credit Corporation; and (c) necessary to meet his planting requirements: PROVIDED, That this paragraph shall not prevent a country elevator, without orders on hand from processors, manufacturers, or seed dealers, from purchasing directly from farmers an aggregate quantity of such soybeans not in excess of two thousand (2,000) bushels.

(d) PROHIBITION ON PURCHASE AND USE FOR FEED AND FERTILIZER. No person shall purchase or accept delivery of soybeans of the 1942 crop for use as, or manufacture into, fertilizer or feed for livestock, poultry or pets; and no soybeans of the 1942 crop purchased or delivered after the effective date of this order shall be used as, or manufactured into, fertilizer or feed for livestock, poultry or pets. This restriction shall apply only to soybeans in whole or ground form.

(e) PROHIBITION ON SALES. No person shall sell soybeans to any person if he knows or has reason to believe that the purchase of such soybeans would be in violation of this order.

(f) EXISTING CONTRACTS. The restrictions imposed by this order shall be effective notwithstanding any contract or commitment to the contrary.

(g) RECORDS AND REPORTS. Every person subject to this order shall maintain for not less than two years accurate and complete records concerning his sales, purchases and uses of soybeans, and shall maintain such other records, execute and file such reports upon such forms, and submit such information as the Commodity Credit Corporation may from time to time request or direct, and within such times as it may prescribe.

(h) AUDITS AND INSPECTIONS. Every person subject to this order shall, upon request, permit inspections at all reasonable times by duly authorized representatives of the Commodity Credit Corporation of his stocks of soybeans and of the premises used for crushing, processing, or storing of such soybeans and soybean products manufactured therefrom, and all of his books, records and accounts shall, upon request, be submitted to audit and inspection by duly authorized representatives of Commodity Credit Corporation.

(i) PETITION FOR RELIEF FROM HARD-SHIP. Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him may petition in writing (in triplicate) for relief to the Commodity Credit Corporation, setting forth all pertinent facts and the nature of

the relief sought. The Commodity Credit Corporation may thereupon take such action as it deems appropriate and such action shall be final.

(j) VIOLATIONS. Any person who wilfully violates any provision of this order, or who by any act or omission falsifies records to be kept or information to be furnished pursuant to this order, or who wilfully conceals a material fact concerning any matter within the jurisdiction of any Department or agency of the United States may be prohibited from receiving or making further deliveries of or from crushing, processing or using vegetable oilseeds and oilseed products of any kind, and such further action may be taken against him as the Commodity Credit Corporation deems appropriate, including recommendations for prosecution under section 35a of the Criminal Code (18 U.S.C. 80), under paragraph 5 of section 301 of Title III of the Second War Powers Act, 1942, and under any and all other applicable laws.

(k) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITY CONFERRED. The authority conferred upon the Commodity Credit Corporation by this order shall be exercised by the President or Acting President of the Commodity Credit Corporation or such employees of the Department of Agriculture as he may designate.

(m) COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION OILSEED ORDER 3 SUPERSEDED. This order supersedes in all respects Oilseed Order No. 3 issued by Commodity Credit Corporation on October 14, 1942 (7 F.R. 8375), except that, as to violation of said order or rights accrued, liabilities incurred or appeals taken under said order prior to the effective date hereof, said Oilseed Order No. 3 shall be deemed in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right or liability. Any appeal pending under said Oilseed Order No. 3 shall be considered under this order.

Maintenance and Repair Redefined

Definition of what constitutes maintenance and repair of a building is revised in an amendment to Conservation Order L-41, made effective by W.P.B. Feb. 19. The new definition specifically states that where a single job is partly maintenance and repair and partly new construction, the whole project will be considered new construction and subject to Order L-41.

The amendment reduces to \$200 new construction which may be undertaken without specific authority, by enterprises not essential to the war program.

The new definition says maintenance and repair means the work necessary to keep a structure in sound condition. It does not include structural alteration or change in design.

Provision is made for emergency work on damaged structures.

The amended order forbids not only the beginning of such construction but forbids carrying on or participating in the work.

Exemption of certain types of agricultural construction is permitted to reflect the USDA rationing program.

The order, as amended, provides that no construction may be begun or carried on unless it is specifically authorized by the War Production Board or unless the estimated cost of the project is limited to stated amounts. These amounts limit construction to \$1,000 for agricultural, and \$5,000 for industrial construction.

Agricultural construction was exempted from the Order, where the construction is necessary to the installation of material or equipment, the distribution of which is controlled by certain other orders. This exemption is ordered to remove a second unnecessary control on farmers by Order L-41.

Where a structure has been damaged or destroyed by disaster, the order now expressly exempts such construction work as is necessary to protect or make safe the building or its contents.

The Cereal Institute has been organized by Cream of Wheat, General Foods, General Mills, Kellogg, National Biscuit, Pillsbury Mills, and Quaker Oats companies, with headquarters in Chicago, and Andrew Duncan as managing director. The purpose behind this organization of breakfast food processors is cooperation nationally with the government's nutrition program.

Exchange Deplores Soybean Order

The Executive Committee of the Chicago Board of Trade has authorized the issuance of the following statement:

The Board of Directors adopted Feb. 20 as a matter of patriotic compliance with the order from the Secretary of Agriculture, a regulation prohibiting, until further notice, trading in future contracts for the delivery of soybeans.

The Board of Directors is of the opinion that the order of the Secretary of Agriculture contravenes and nullifies the specific order of Congress as expressed in the Emergency Price Control act of 1942, Section 2, subparagraph (e) which reads in part . . . "or to authorize the Administrator to prohibit trading in any agricultural commodity for future delivery if such trading is subject to the provisions of the Commodity Exchange act, as amended. . ."

It is true that the Secretary of Agriculture, in his order, did not specifically prohibit future trading in soybeans, but as a matter of fact he did prohibit dealing in contracts for the future delivery of soybeans because he restricted purchasers of soybeans or soybean contracts to three classes of persons, namely, processors, manufacturer and seed dealers.

The Directors believe that the Secretary's action does not serve the best interests of the nation and its present war effort. Hedging facilities available in the futures markets on the Board of Trade have always proved the medium of handling producers' grains most economically and have assured to the producer the best possible returns for the products of his farm in which there is a future market. At the same time the futures market has kept prices to the consumers as low as possible. No other system of distribution comparable in efficiency or economy has ever been developed.

Our Board of Directors hopes that further orders issued by administrative officers will comply with the will of Congress in carrying out and continuing the futures markets which are regulated and controlled under the Commodity Exchange act, and the Board recommends that government agencies so arrange their programs that they may make full use of this economical method of distribution.

Some 30,000 additional farms will get electric power thru the W.P.B. revision of its preference order P-46. The prospective user must have not less than 10 animal units.

Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify . . . ; draft for \$. . . ; made through . . . bank of . . . to apply on sale of . . . bushels made . . ."

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

For Sale by

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

327 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Chino, Cal.—A feed mill owned by J. P. Loubet was destroyed by fire recently.

Corona, Cal.—The Corona Feed, Fuel & Trucking has moved to new quarters at Ramona and Seventh Sts.

Sebastopol, Cal.—Sebastopol Feed Co. has leased the Frizelle warehouse, following the recent loss of its warehouse by fire.

Sanger, Cal.—Ralph Grote, formerly of Reedley, recently opened a feed and seed store in the old Neely garage. J. S. Penley of Tivy Valley, is manager.

Santa Maria, Cal.—William Forbes has resigned from the Southern Pacific Milling Co., after 40 years in its service, and entered business as an independent purchaser of grain and beans.

Marysville, Cal.—General Mills has moved its local offices to a new location at Second and E Sts., where a retail store has been opened. The company's milling department remains at Eighth and B Sts., and the turkey department is at Ninth and B Sts. Bob Heiken is manager of the three departments.

CANADA

Vancouver, B. C.—John I. McFarland, 69, a former president of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., and one-time Canadian wheat czar, died here Feb. 6. He had been under treatment for some time for a heart ailment. Mr. McFarland in 1930 was called upon to head the Central Selling Agency of the Canadian Wheat Pools and to tackle Canada's wheat surplus problem.

Ottawa, Ont.—A plan dealing with the wheat surplus disposal and other food questions has been presented to "key men" in the government service, the Hon. H. A. Bruce said in the House of Commons Feb. 16, adding that, however, an answer to a question asked by him had said it had not been presented. Dr. Bruce said the plan had been presented by Charles Burton of Toronto, president and general manager of the Robert Simpson Co., Ltd., in October, 1940. He added that he had a copy of the plan and requested that it be put on the record. The copy said that Canada's experience with the wheat surplus pointed to the necessity of a more realistic policy on wheat disposal being adopted, a policy based on marketing thru usual channels of the best of export wheat grades in a specified amount and the building up at home of stocks of food animals, especially cattle and sheep, and eventually hogs, poultry and other livestock. A scientific body should estimate the yearly needs of European countries for a period of about five years after the war for wheat, horsemeat, beef, veal and similar commodities. Dr. Bruce said the advice of Mr. Burton should not be disregarded.

COLORADO

Dolores, Colo.—The Dolores Flour Mill has been leased by K. L. McGalliard with an option to buy. Mr. McGalliard formerly operated a mill at Cortez.

ILLINOIS

Sterling, Ill.—W. E. Kitzmiller has retired as manager of the Sterling-Rock Falls Co-op. Marketing Ass'n elevator, a position he has held since 1930, and Marcel Metzner has been promoted to the managership. He has been with the organization for several years.

Merna, Ill.—James T. Carmody, 70, owner and operator of the Merna Grain Co., died Feb. 22 in St. Joseph's Hospital at Bloomington.

Breese, Ill.—Otto G. Rumph, 74, for the past 30 years sec'y-treas. of the Breese Grain Co., died at St. Joseph's Hospital of diabetes recently.

Maroa, Ill.—Thomas Edwards, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator for the past year, was employed for another year at an increase in salary.

Olney, Ill.—A fire that started from an overheated stove in the S. C. Wilson & Co. mill Jan. 23, spread to the elevator containing 5,000 bus. of government wheat.

Sullivan, Ill.—Paul H. Fulton, manager of the West End Elevator, and Miss Gertrude Pence will be married soon, in a church service held before the Lenten season.

Seymour, Ill.—D. H. Thomas resigned as manager of the Farmers Grain Co. of Seymour Feb. 1 after 22 years in that position. Walter R. Fisher has succeeded him.

Flanagan, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. declared an 8 per cent dividend to stockholders at its recent annual meeting. Chester J. Gerig is manager of the elevator.

New Berlin, Ill.—Henry Maberry, who has been employed at the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. for several years, has been employed as assistant manager at the Farmers Elevator.

Cisco, Ill.—We installed a Fairbanks Printomatic Dial Scale and this spring we erected another 12,000-gal. storage tank making a total of 7 tanks for gasoline.—Cisco Co-operative Grain Co.

Peotone, Ill.—The Peotone Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n at its annual meeting recently declared an 8 per cent dividend on capital stock and a 1c per bushel on patronage grain and 5 per cent on all merchandise.

Morton, Ill.—An increase of handling of 99,400 bus. of grain was reported for the past year at the annual stockholders meeting of the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Coal Co., with increased sales in coal, feed and seed. New elevator cups will be installed at the elevator to speed the grain handling volume capacity from 1,600 to 4,000 bus. per hour. H. A. Gunther is manager of the elevator.

Cobden, Ill.—A new elevator leg has been installed in the R. J. Basler Feed & Produce building, and now small grains are loaded directly from trucks to the first floor where they are sacked and stored.

Chenoa, Ill.—The Chenoa Grain Co. elevator has been licensed under the U. S. Warehouse Act. Recently the company improved its facilities for testing grain by installing a Steinlite electric moisture tester.

Fairbury, Ill.—Honegger's Feed Co., Forrest, Ill., has opened a new feed production plant here. It will carry a complete line of poultry and livestock feeds and baby chicks from the Honegger hatcheries at Forrest.

Weston, Ill.—The Weston Grain Co. held its annual meeting in the town hall Jan. 28 when dinner was served to 120 of the stockholders. A 6 per cent stock dividend, $\frac{1}{2}$ c patronage dividend on all grain, and 5 per cent on merchandise bought were declared. W. W. Luhring is manager.

Morris, Ill.—The George Dix feed mill, and its valuable grinding and milling equipment and 1,000 chickens housed in the building were destroyed by fire Feb. 10. The building, owned by John Jachimowicz, was more than 100 years old. It was insured but Mr. Dix had no insurance on his equipment.

Fairbury, Ill.—Ruben Bradley, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. elevator, has taken over management of the service station and grocery store at Forrest on Route 47, operated by his father. He will remain with the elevator for the present, however, going to Forrest each evening to look after his business there.

Gilman, Ill.—George O. Cox, manager of the L. M. Walker grain elevator for the past 12 years and for the last 43 years identified with the elevator under various ownerships, has retired from active business. In 1899 he came to Gilman and was made manager of the R. F. Cummings grain elevator. When the R. F. Cummings Grain Co. was organized, Mr. Cox became a member of the firm and served as its sec'y for 20 years. Later, when F. W. Stine sold out his interest in the corporation, he was made sec'y-treas. of the firm, which position he held until 1931, when the Gilman interests of the corporation were sold to L. M. Walker. Prior to coming here he was in the employ of R. F. Cummings at Clifton, among other duties serving as auditor for the firm's many elevators located at various points thruout this region. During his years in the grain trade he has handled over ten million bushels of grain. He purchased corn as low as 12c a bushel and as high as \$2.35 a bushel; oats as low as 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ c and as high as \$1.10 per bushel. Mr. Walker will succeed Mr. Cox at the local elevator, while J. E. Stauter will be on duty in what was known as the Stine elevator office along the I.C.R.R.

CHICAGO NOTES

Miss Janet Coleman, daughter of Walter Coleman, manager for Russell-Miller Milling Co., was graduated from the WAAC's officers' training school at Des Moines, Ia., on Feb. 9, receiving a commission of third officer.

Edward H. Kay, 65, for many years in the feed business under the firm name, Stephens & Kay, died Feb. 22 in the Little Company of Mary Hospital of injuries he sustained earlier in the day when he was struck by an automobile which failed to stop at 105th St. and South Western Ave. Mr. Kay was dragged 45 feet; a broken right front headlight of the car that struck him was found near by.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

The directors of the Board of Trade have approved a ruling by the rules committee that when cars are sold on IP billing and the receiver pays the freight to the railroad company at the local rate, he will pay the local freight plus the 3 per cent tax, and the buyer will pay to the receiver the difference between the local rate and the proportional rate plus the tax on the difference between the two rates. When a receiver has a car shipped to him which carries a lake or low rate and sells the car on an IP basis, the receiver pays the railroad the lake or low rate freight plus the tax and allows to the buyer the difference between the lake or low rate, and the proportional rate plus the tax on the difference.

INDIANA

Kewanna, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new electric Steinlite Moisture Tester.

Ewing, Ind.—The Ewing Mill Co. is rebuilding the mill destroyed by fire a short time ago.—H. H. H.

Plymouth, Ind.—Syler & Syler recently sustained an electrical damage loss to a corn cracker motor.

Clayton, Ind.—F. W. Blanton has installed a new corn cracker and grader in his local feed mill.—H. H. H.

Rich Valley, Ind.—G. H. Row succeeds L. F. Clupper as manager of the Rich Valley Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator.

English, Ind.—A new hammer mill with electric magnet has been installed in the local flour mill by Guy and Julian Longest.—H. H. H.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Mrs. Harriet B. Evans, wife of Edgar D. Evans, president of the Evans Milling Co., died at her home here.—H. H. H.

Oxford, Ind.—Graydon Miller will succeed Eugene Sells as manager of the J. C. Fielding Grain Co. when Mr. Sells enters the army soon.

Brook, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, with 20,000 bus. of beans, 9,000 bus. of corn and 15,000 bus. of government owned wheat were destroyed by fire Feb. 14.

Columbus, Ind.—Earl and Louis Schafer have taken over the interest of their father, J. H. Schafer, in the Park Roller Mills. They will operate now as the Schafer Mfg. Co.—H. H. H.

Goldsmith, Ind.—Ollis Gordon Carter, 73, manager of the G. G. Davis Elevators here for 26 years and later engaged in buying timber, died unexpectedly of a heart attack at his home Jan. 31.

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Economy Feed Mills, Inc., has been incorporated; incorporators, D. W. McMillen, Jr., George Thomas and Edw. T. Schele; 1,000 shares, n.p.v.; live stock and poultry feed business.

Acton, Ind.—M. L. Beck of near New Castle has purchased the Acton Grain & Supply Co., taking possession of the business Feb. 1. Wade Fair, who was manager of the elevator, entered the army last December.

Fort Branch, Ind.—The Reed & Scott elevator has been sold to Lawrence and Leona McCloskey and will be operated by TenBarge Bros. of Haubstadt, Ind. TenBarges operate the Bertam elevator at Haubstadt.—H. H. H.

Odon, Ind.—E. L. St. John of Newberry has purchased the property and the stock of the Odon Milling Co. and will continue the business under that name, retaining practically all of the employees. He is installing a new hammer mill.

LaFontaine, Ind.—Orville Ramsey, manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. Co. elevator, has been named by the U. S. Employment Service as volunteer farm placement representative for this part of Wabash and Grant Counties.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Grain Dealers Service Club gave its monthly party for service men from 2 to 6 p. m. Feb. 7 in the Gatling Gun Club. Ted Campbell and his orchestra provided music for dancing and refreshments were served.—P. J. P.

Santa Fe (Peru R.F.D. 5), Ind.—The Miami County Farm Buro Co-operative has purchased the Santa Fe Elvtr. Co.'s plant and business, and taken possession of the property. The Farm Buro also has elevators at North Grove and Bennetts Switch. George Gahs is manager.

Carlisle, Ind.—The mill and elevator owned and operated by Harry D. White for many years, has been sold to George Gettinger and Vaughn Jones, of Sullivan, the new owners taking immediate possession of the business and property. They will operate under the name Gettinger & Jones, with Mr. Gettinger, manager. The firm will buy and sell corn, wheat, other grains, and soybeans and will continue to grind and sell feeds of all kinds.

Indianapolis, Ind.—New members recently enrolled by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n include the following: Lynn Elvtr. Co., Lynn; Shelby County Farm Buro Co-op. Ass'n, Shelbyville; Auburn Grain Co., Auburn; Milan Milling Co., Milan; Russellville Elevator, Russellville; Lloyd R. Rumsyre, Columbia City; Carman Supply Co., Lynn; Carthage Grain Co., Carthage. The Ass'n at its recent annual meeting reported a total membership of 622, the largest it has ever enjoyed. Of this number 93 was enrolled during the past year.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

IOWA

Estherville, Ia.—The office of the Golden Sun Milling Co. has been remodeled and redecorated.

West Union, Ia.—Robert Hoover has opened a feed store and chick hatchery here.—A. G. T.

Odebolt, Ia.—A. B. Traeder has resigned as manager of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co., a position he has held for 25 years, and will retire from active work.

Kamrar, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. declared an 8 per cent dividend at the recent annual meeting of stockholders. B. G. Sniffen is manager.

Wesley, Ia.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator is considering putting in a soybean plant and has appointed a com'te to investigate details of the project.

Jesup, Ia.—At the recent annual meeting of the Farmers Grain & Stock Co. C. E. Hood was rehired manager and Melvin Larson as assistant to the manager for the coming year.

Tama, Ia.—The soldier's medal for heroism in Greenland was awarded to Staff Sgt. Robert L. Beale, a son of Robert L. Beale, operator of N. S. Beale & Son, Inc.—A. G. T.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator sponsored its annual theater party the nights of Feb. 11 and 12. A special program of interest was presented on each occasion with gifts distributed.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Leon A. Meyer has been elected president of the Carpenter-Johnson Co., wholesale flour and feed distributors. He succeeds the late William R. Johnson, of Davenport.

Boone, Ia.—E. A. Fuller of Massena, Ia., has been appointed manager of the Farmers Co-operative Elvtr. & Livestock Co. He will take over his new duties March 1, and succeeds Carl Danilson, who left for duty with the armed forces Feb. 13. Mr. Fuller has been manager of a co-operative elevator at Massena.

Des Moines, Ia.—L. W. Karr of Princeton, Ill., has been named sectional sales manager of the feed division of Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo., his territory including Iowa. He will have offices in the Insurance Exchange Building. Mr. Karr has been associated with the Ralston Purina Co. for 19 years.—A. G. T.

Clinton, Ia.—For breaking all previous production records during the month of January and producing nine times as much feed in that month as was manufactured last May, Pillsbury Feed Mills Co. entertained 100 of its local employees at a turkey dinner in Odeon hall Feb. 13. Hosts of the occasion were R. P. O'Brien, vice-pres. and general manager, and Clyde H. Hendrix, general sales manager.

Templeton, Ia.—Charles Dozler recently purchased the interest of his brother, Martin Dozler, in the Dozler Grain & Lumber Co., with elevators here, at Gray and Bayard. Martin Dozler has retired from active business. The brothers had been associated together in the business since 1915. Charles Dozler has been in the grain and lumber business since 1902. Mike Dozler, of Bayard, another brother, will be associated with Charles in the business.

Muscatine, Ia.—The Grain Processing Corp. has been incorporated, capital stock, \$50,000; to do processing, manufacturing, deal in grains, agricultural products, etc.; incorporators, G. A. Kent and S. G. Stein. The company has been authorized by the Defense Plants Corporation to provide plant facilities in Iowa at a cost of \$840,000, and to operate the plant, title remaining in the D. P. C. The contract is for construction of a grain alcohol plant here, Ralph E. Young, Washington representative, stated.

Des Moines, Ia.—Graddon (Duke) Swanson has been appointed as salesmanager of the feed department of the National By-Products, Inc., and will direct an expansion program contemplated for the company's feed department. Mr. Swanson formerly was executive sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n. Prior to that he was in sales promotion, advertising and publication work. He has worked closely with the C.C.C., A.A.A., and other governmental agencies in the food production campaign and was a member of the Wells com'te of the department of agriculture for the movement and storage of grain.

KANSAS

McCune, Kan.—George Andis of Girard is new manager of the Farmers Elevator, succeeding Sherman Roseberry.

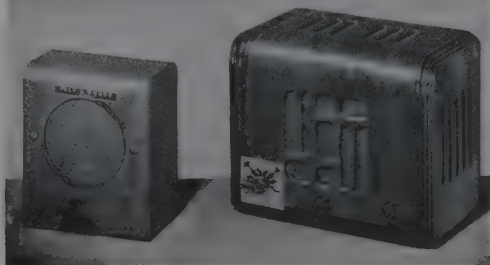
Wichita, Kan.—W. E. Root, vice-president of the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., has returned to his office duties after being confined home for several days.

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SEEDBURO EQUIPMENT CO — 620 BROOKS BUILDING — CHICAGO, ILL.

Wichita, Kan.—C. C. Ogren, manager of the Ogren Grain Co., has been undergoing a check-up in the Wichita Veterans Hospital.

Hanston, Kan.—The explosion of an air compressor tank in the elevator of the Southwest Grain Co. on Feb. 8, did considerable damage.

Hutchinson, Kan.—J. C. Regier, manager of the Buhler Mill & Elvtr. Co., has received word that his daughter, Mrs. Harold Ratzlaff, has been placed in charge of a hospital in India.

Halstead, Kan.—The 300-h.p. boiler at the Halstead Mill was moved from the building recently and shipped to a northern manufacturing plant. Possibility of using the local mill building for a soybean processing plant is being discussed.

Stafford, Kan.—S. T. Bonner, after 41 years of conducting his feed and coal business here, has sold to the Stafford Grain & Supply Co. The new owners plan to make the Bonner property the feed headquarters for the company. This firm has been grinding and mixing feed for several years, and E. R. Tucker, manager, explained has found itself in need of more room.

Topeka, Kan.—House Bill 73, proposing to repeal the present Grain Bushelage tax law was killed in the com'ite.—Senate Bill 40, proposing to disregard all grain tax assessments in amounts of less than \$1.00, also was killed in the com'ite.—Senate Bill 25 which provided for change in the distribution of the tax was recommended by the com'ite to be passed, and now is under general orders of the Senate. This bill, if enacted, will remove most of the objections to the present Grain Bushelage tax law by placing the proceeds in a general county fund, thus eliminating the redistribution of small amounts back to the various townships and school districts.

Liberal, Kan.—The J. H. Salley Co. elevator together with its contents burned early Feb. 6, the loss estimated at \$50,000. The fire broke out in a corner of the warehouse where the feed mill is located, and the interior was well ablaze when discovered by a Rock Island employee. An explosion that occurred during the burning, scattered the flames adding to the ferocity of the blaze. Most of the grain in the elevator, 25,000 bus., was stored under government loan. The elevator had a storage capacity of 40,000 bus. Under the feed room was a vat with about 80,000 gals. of molasses, and this, and other feed and merchandise in the elevator, were included in the loss. The building and contents, were insured. The main warehouse, filled with feed, was saved. Early the morning of Feb. 4 switchmen on the Rock Island discovered this same elevator was on fire, the blaze in the cupola, but quick action on the part of the fire department saved the structure with very little damage resulting. This blaze had been attributed to spontaneous combustion by Mr. Salley. The original elevator was built by the Bolin & Hall firm a number of years ago, and later purchased by the Home Elvtr. Co. The J. H. Salley Co. bought it in 1926, rebuilt the elevator and has made extensive improvements to the property. The sweet feed mill was built about two years ago.

KENTUCKY

Newport, Ky.—The grinding department of the Dorsel Co., flour manufacturers, was destroyed by fire at a loss of \$75,000 in a blaze battled by firemen from six communities. Vast stocks of grain and the firm's main office and storage plant were saved.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—The John Manard Molasses Co. has changed its name to the Manard Molasses Co., Inc.

MICHIGAN

Dowagiac, Mich.—Guv Thomas & Son have opened a new feed, grain and hay store here.

Carland, Mich.—New equipment at the Smith elevator includes a polisher and gravity separator.

Bad Axe, Mich.—Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing a hammer mill with tramp iron separator.

Concord, Mich.—Fire from a chimney damaged the Concord Milling Co. plant early in February.

Birch Run, Mich.—A hammer mill with tramp iron separator has been installed at Chas. Wolohan, Inc., elevator.

Carson City, Mich.—A seed mill has been added recently to the Rockafellow Grain & Lumber Co. plant.

Britton, Mich.—The J. J. Walper elevator has replaced its feed grinder with a hammer mill with a tramp iron separator.

Deerfield, Mich.—A Sidney No. 2 Sheller and 25-h.p. fully enclosed motor have been added to the Co-op. Elevator.

Emmett, Mich.—The local elevator was recently sold to Wendt & Noll who plan to remodel the feed grinding department.

Ogden (Blissfield p.o.), Mich.—A new mixer and 5 h.p. fully enclosed motor have been installed in the Blissfield Co-op. Elevator plant.

Wayland, Mich.—Harry Elenbaas has bought out the interest of his brother in the firm of Elenbaas Bros. and will continue the business.

Clifford, Mich.—The Frutchey Bean Co. has added a 15-ton Fairbanks Truck Scale, and a 3 h.p. fully enclosed motor on the main elevator leg.

Elk Rapids, Mich.—A hammer mill with tramp iron separator and a 30 h.p. fully enclosed motor are being installed in the Co-op. Elevator.

New Hudson, Mich.—New equipment added to the Hershall Munn elevator includes a hammer mill, magnetic separator, sheller, and Sidney Mixer.

Lowell, Mich.—Charles M. Doyle, 65, former president of the King Milling Co., died unexpectedly, recently at his home. He had been in ill health for seven years. Mr. Doyle had been associated with the milling company for nearly 50 years.

McCords, Mich.—Tom Huttema who recently purchased the local elevator has installed a hammer mill with tramp iron separator and a one ton feed mixer.

Cass City, Mich.—The Farm Produce Co. has added a 10 h.p. fully enclosed motor to operate the fan on their hammer mill, thereby increasing its capacity.

North Branch, Mich.—Wallace & Morley have added 50,000-bu. cribbed storage to local elevator and installed a cleaner, gravity separator and four fully enclosed motors.

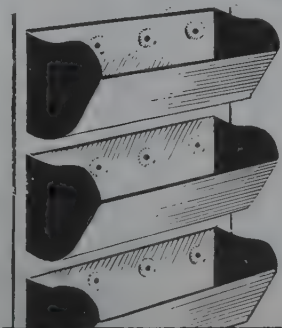
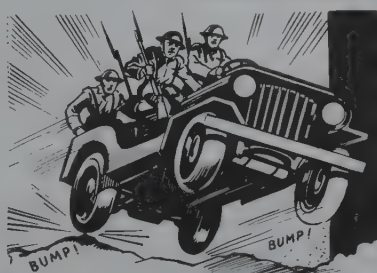
Elkton, Mich.—Wallace & Morley have added 22,000-bu. storage, a centrifugal picker, a gravity mill and three fully enclosed motors; also built a fireproof room for drier furnace.

Applegate, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. elevator has been improved by the addition of a 24x30 ft. warehouse, a 24x24x54 ft. elevator, a hammer mill with tramp iron separator, a cleaner, elevator legs, conveyors, etc., also a 7½ h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Fully Enclosed Motor.

Detroit, Mich.—The Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., Inc., has purchased the plant of the American Malting Co. The plant, idle the last two years, will have an annual capacity of more than 1,000,000 bus. of malt, Kurtis R. Froedtert, president and chairman of the board, stated, and that ample property for new construction and expansion was included in the arrangements.

Lansing, Mich.—According to evidence produced by J. P. Linduska of the Michigan State Department of Conservation, wild mice have eaten 17 per cent of the corn in shocks set in open cornfields, and 46 per cent in shocks set on sodded land, where conditions at the outset were favorable to the rodents. Worst destruction occurred in a shock placed near a marsh where one species was very numerous; here 85 per cent of the corn was eaten.—P. J. P.

Adrian, Mich.—Fire at the Riverside Mills, Feb. 10, caused a small amount of damage to the building and its contents. The blaze started in the wheat leg on the third floor of the mill, caused by friction. It was discovered by employees who used buckets of water to extinguish the fire that was breaking thru the elevator shaft on the second floor, holding the blaze under control until the arrival of the fire department. Edward Knechtel is owner of the mill which grinds poultry feed and grain for farmers.



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MINNESOTA

Nassau, Minn.—A customer's truck damaged the property of the Nassau Farmers Elev. Co. on Feb. 6.

Donnelly, Minn.—W. Lund is manager of the Farmers Elev. Co., taking the place of Earl Odegard who will soon leave for the armed forces.

Henning, Minn.—Rebuilding of the P. H. Gust feed mill partially destroyed by a recent fire, is about completed.

Barnesville, Minn.—A. E. Mosbrooker, manager of the local Peavey Elevator for the last four years, recently resigned to enter defense work.

Lake Benton, Minn.—R. H. Coyle of Wabasso has succeeded Tony Sanders at the George P. Sexauer & Son elevator. Sanders resigned and will devote his time to farming.

Fairfax, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has opened a new feed mill here. The elevator was enlarged and new feed grinding and mixing equipment installed. Reuben Rieke, local manager, is assisted by LeRoy Winge of Boyd in operation of the feed grinding equipment.

Duluth, Minn.—Among bills approved by the state legislature was one to abolish the Duluth office of the State Board of Grain Appeals as an economy measure to save some \$11,000 per year. Appeal by the local trade is usually handled by the Federal government.—F. G. C.

Webster, Minn.—The Webster Creamery has purchased the old Commander Elevator and is installing a new scale, feed mill and mixer. Waldo Smith, who was employed as second man at the Farmers Elevator at Dundas, Minn., is now in charge of this new set-up. He assumed his new duties Feb. 22.

Duluth, Minn.—The Duluth Board of Trade has issued its annual report of activities of the Exchange for the year ending Dec. 31, 1942. Bound in attractive green paper cover stock, the brochure is a complete and concise record of grain handlings, daily closing prices, grain elevators at Duluth-Superior, and various other information of vital importance and interest to the grain trade. A list of executive officers is printed on the first page, memorial tribute to those members who died in 1942, on the closing page. Charles F. Macdonald is sec'y of the Exchange.

Northfield, Minn.—Fireproof construction of the Northfield Farmers Co-operative Elev. Co.'s recently rebuilt plant is credited with saving that structure from extensive damage if not total destruction in the fire that occurred Jan. 30. Two dust explosions that followed the blaze injured two men. The blaze was discovered in a bin on the second floor, directly above the feed grinder, and was being fought from top and bottom by employees. Leonard McCracken was mounted on a ladder on the first floor, fighting the fire from the bottom, when the first explosion occurred. He was blown from the ladder and thru a door, falling from a height of five feet. Suffering with secondary burns he was removed to Northfield hospital. Manager Tschann was blown out another door. The fire was confined to the feed grinding building, which, except for the bins, is almost entirely of concrete construction. It was quickly extinguished by the fire department, the loss estimated at between \$600 and \$800, covered by insurance. Some damage was done to two motors and a grain scalper being installed. The grinding and mixing department will reopen when repairs have been completed. The fire was started by an extension cord of a drop light used by a carpenter who was doing repair work in the empty bin. When he came out of the bin to report a strong odor of gas, investigation disclosed the fire. McCracken's expenses were covered by workmen's compensation. Adjoining the new concrete elevator and feed mill is an old wood elevator used for storage. Leo Tschann, manager, writes that had the feed mill been of wood construction, the damage would have been heavy. Repairs are in

progress and feed grinding and mixing will be resumed.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share on the 5 per cent preferred stock of General Mills, Inc., will be paid Apr. 1.

R. E. Bailey, of the Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago, has purchased a membership in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

Cream of Wheat Corp. reported a 1942 profit of \$924,466 after all charges, equivalent to \$1.54 a share. This compares with a 1941 profit of \$1,058,931, equivalent to \$1.76 a share.—P. J. P.

When firemen answered a call to battle flames in the cupola of Gee Elevator, 112 Polk St., N.E., operated by the Bunge Elev. Corp., Feb. 12, they carried equipment up 150 ft. of stairs to get at the blaze. Then they spent three hours putting salvage covers on machinery, controlling damage to wheat stored in the building, and pumping out a foot of water released by the sprinkler system. Damage was estimated at \$3,000.

The Minneapolis Chapter of the Grain Elev. Supts. of America held its annual dinner dance at Freddie's Cafe, Feb. 6. A feature of the occasion was the presentation of a leather bag to Clarence Turning by Paul Christensen, past national president, in behalf of the national organization for his work in promoting the safety campaign among elevator superintendents. C. A. MacIver acted as toastmaster at the dinner. Talks were made by C. C. Bach, president and Robert Bretz, vice-pres. of the chapter.

Charles G. Ireys, 65, co-chairman of the board of directors of Russell Miller Milling Co. and until two weeks ago its president, died Feb. 18 at his home. He was identified with the grain and flour industry of the northwest for more than 40 years. His first position in the grain business was as buyer in an elevator at Ashton, S. D. Later he bought an elevator at Kenmare, N. D., and shortly after formed the C. G. Ireys Elev. Co. with headquarters in Kenmare and Minot, N. D. In 1909 he sold his interests to Russell Miller Milling Co. and became sec'y and purchasing agent of that organization, advancing, gradually, to become its president. He was a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Chicago Board of Trade and several social and civic organizations.—P. J. P.

MISSOURI

Kansas City, Mo.—Fire originating in a drier did some small damage in the Mid-Continent Grain Co. plant on Feb. 9.

Kansas City, Mo.—Ralph E. Shores, of Bartels & Shores, feed suppliers, joined the C.P.T. recently and soon will be a member of the Ferry Command. He is stationed at Springfield.

Pleasant Hill, Mo.—The lease of the Moundridge Milling Co. plant by the Swiss-American Milling Co., Chicago, announced last November, has been set aside by mutual agreement, and it is announced the Chicago company will look elsewhere for a plant in which to begin initial manufacture of its germ-processed flour. During the past winter the company had been conducting experiments here in milling the flour after having adjusted and overhauled the machinery.

Joplin, Mo.—Standard Milling Co. has leased and is operating the Marco Mill & Grain Co. mill, manufacturer of distillers grits. Wood W. Marshall, owner of the property, is manager. The Standard Milling Co., already operating on distillers grits at its Kansas City plant, with acquisition of the local plant expands its production by 850 bbls. a day. Enough of the 170,000 bus. storage will be used for the mill to allow continuous grinding. The remainder will be operated, as in the past, independently by Mr. Marshall.

MONTANA

Bozeman, Mont.—The Bozeman Feed & Grain Co. has purchased the Sweet Co. and is conducting the business.

NEBRASKA

Crete, Neb.—The Crete Mills experienced an electrical damage loss in a 350-h.p. motor recently.

Beatrice, Neb.—Prowlers forced an entrance to the Black Bros. mill recently, but nothing of value was taken.

Alexandria, Neb.—The new elevator office of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co. elevator is now open for business.

Loomis, Neb.—Herman A. Burkholder, who succeeded Henry Sjogren at the Farmers Elevator, has moved his family here from Holdrege.



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Dickens, Neb.—G. M. Van Ackeren, manager of the Dickens Lumber & Grain Co. since May, 1942, received a cash bonus for an increase in business during the past year.

Taylor, Neb.—Swift & Co. has leased the Van-Way building and will conduct a seed and feed business there. William Van Diest is manager; opening day was Feb. 15.

Omaha, Neb.—Joseph Welsh, of the Butler-Welsh Grain Co., the youngest member of the Omaha Grain Exchange, is now a cadet in the army air corps, and is stationed at San Antonio, Tex.

Primrose, Neb.—Chas. F. Burda, manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., reported for duty in Lincoln early in February after receiving a Civil Service appointment in the federal government's statistical division.

Sumner, Neb.—The L. G. Scudder Elevator has been completed and is in operation. An automatic grain dump, modern grinding equipment, a diesel engine and manlift have been installed. The elevator has a 35,000-bu. storage capacity.

Omaha, Neb.—J. L. Welsh has been attending meetings at Washington in an endeavor to have the corn price ceiling between Kansas City and Omaha readjusted. The advantage given Kansas City will result in the bulk of the corn grown in Nebraska south of the Platte River going to Kansas City instead of Omaha.

Stella, Neb.—Ralph L. Davison of Kansas City, Mo., owner of the Stella Elevator, will take charge of the local elevator's business March 1, and will move his family here. S. B. Haymart, in charge of the business here since December, 1941, will be sent elsewhere by Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., operators of the elevator.

Lincoln, Neb.—While attempting to adjust the belt on a line shaft at the Lincoln Mills, the jacket of James O. Wilson, an employee of the plant, became entangled on the rotating shaft and he was thrown violently against the ceiling and held there until the jacket fortunately was ripped from his body. He miraculously escaped from the experience with only a badly bruised body that kept him confined to his bed for several days.

Lincoln, Neb.—The legislature's agricultural committee on Feb. 11 deferred action on four bills, electing to wait until its full membership would act. One of the bills, L. B. 281, which would require the federal licensed grain warehouses purchase a state license and make monthly reports, was objected to on the grounds that the bill would inconvenience operators in financing their businesses. Another bill laid over was L. B. 284, which would appropriate \$12,000 for an agricultural experiment station on land provided by the Tricounty public power district.—P. J. P.

NEW ENGLAND

Boston, Mass.—Frank J. Sennott of the F. J. Sennott Co. was re-elected president of the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange at the annual election Feb. 2. All other officers also were re-elected for another year: Joseph Bassett, first vice-pres. and treas.; Chas. J. Koelsch, second vice-pres.; Louis W. DePass, sec'y.

NEW YORK

Greenwood, N. Y.—The William H. Knepshield elevator was destroyed by fire Feb. 2.

Potsdam, N. Y.—Fire of unknown origin damaged the Potsdam Feed & Coal Co. garage building on Feb. 9.

Caledonia, N. Y.—William Hamilton & Son have installed a wheat loader and a scalper and two fully enclosed motors.

New York, N. Y.—George Robert Nelson of Universal Grain Corp. has been elected to regular membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

Buffalo, N. Y.—W.L.B. has approved a 1c per hour raise for Grange League Federation mills employees here. The increase serves to eliminate the difference in starting rate between G.L.F. and comparable companies in the Buffalo area under contract with the same union, it was pointed out.—G. E. T.

NORTH DAKOTA

Valley City, N. D.—Ed Meldahl, 76, employee of the Russell Miller Milling Co. for nearly 50 years, died on a train near Plains, Mont., Feb. 4.

Velva, N. D.—The Osborne-McMillan Elevator Co. is extending its driveway, putting in new doors and windows and making other needed repairs. Vernon Molden is local manager.

Johnstown, N. D.—Peavey Elevators' new elevator and annex burned Jan. 30, with 55,000 bu. of grain stored in the two structures. The 60,000-bu. elevator was built about 18 months ago at the cost of \$20,000. C. W. Anderson is manager.

Bismarck, N. D.—Why do so many operators of country elevators advertise in so-called official organs of railroad switchmen, yardmasters or brakemen when none are noted for the amount of grain they have to sell? A letter to the superintendent of your division would probably bring a denouncement of the publication as pure graft. Do not submit to duress or coercion.

OHIO

Chillicothe, O.—August E. Stout, a retired Ross County grain dealer, died recently.—P. J. P.

Paulding, O.—Slipping V-belts caused a small fire loss in the plant of the Paulding Equity Exchange Co. recently.

Delaware, O.—Abraham Lincoln Alkire, 74, who at one time operated feed stores here and at Williamsport, died Feb. 17.—P. J. P.

Pinkerington, O.—W. Moses Darst, 86, who at one time operated a grain elevator here, died Feb. 4 after a long illness.—P. J. P.

Toledo, O.—O. E. M. Keller, president of Kasco Mills, Inc., was re-elected president of the Toledo Small Business Ass'n recently.

Roscoe, O.—Edwin S. Lee, 82, for 50 years proprietor of the Lee Milling Co. here, died recently, at the Masonic home at Springfield.

Lucasville, O.—Exposure to a fire in a general store across the street caused some damage to the Scioto Farm Bureau Co-operative Ass'n plant on Jan. 25.

Hebron, O.—David M. Geiger, 83, who operated the Hebron Milling Co. for more than 50 years, of which he was an ex-president, died in his home Feb. 10.—P. J. P.

Darbyville (Orient p.o.), O.—An old elevator owned by Tom Reece of Columbus and leased by Ernest McDowell for storage, burned Feb. 5. Five tons of hay and six tons of straw were lost in the flames.

Dundee, O.—The grain elevator owned and operated by T. J. Sigrist was destroyed by fire the night of Feb. 12. A small amount of feed and corn in a nearby warehouse was saved. The loss is covered by insurance.

McComb, O.—The McComb Farmers Co-op. Ass'n declared an eight per cent dividend to stockholders at its recent annual meeting. Charles George is manager of the elevator.

Metamora, O.—Sam L. Rice of the Rice Grain Co. and the Metamora Elevator Co., and president of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, was re-elected president of the board of trustees of Flower Hospital, Toledo, O., Jan. 26.

Lisbon, O.—Hot ashes smoldering in a railroad hopper car on Feb. 9 threatened the wooden trestle over the unloading pits, and the adjoining building of the Law Feed Co. When discovered the car was a molten mass and the fire had communicated itself to wooden parts.

McConnelsville, O.—Internal difficulties over the management of the Farmers Elevator have been amicably adjusted by the present management offering to buy all stock offered at \$15 per share. At a stockholders meeting J. A. Hambleton was elected sec'y and general manager.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain Dealers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., at its 41st annual policyholders' meeting, elected Burton R. Hoaglin, manager of the Scott Equity Exchange, Scott, O., a director for the term of three years, to succeed the late L. R. Watts of London, who had served the Ohio Grain Dealers' Mutual faithfully as a director for a number of years. Mr. Hoaglin has been in the grain business for 30 years, the last 23 of which he has successfully managed The Scott Equity Exchange. He served the Ohio Grain, Mill and Feed Dealers Ass'n as a director for four years.

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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

McClure, O.—The McClure Elvtr. Ass'n in its year recently closed handled a volume of business amounting to \$342,725.14. Dividends of 8 per cent on capital stock and patronage dividend of 5c per bushel on corn, 2.4c on oats, 1.6c on beans and 2.5c on wheat were paid. Charles Shafer is manager.

Arlington, O.—Miss Ruth Hosafros served as temporary manager of the Arlington Elvtr. & Supply Co. elevator following the recent resignation of R. M. Traucht, who purchased an elevator at Clark (New Madison p.o.). At the annual meeting of the elevator company an 8 per cent dividend was paid to the stockholders.

Columbus, O.—New members recently enrolled by the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n include the following: Lakeview Elvtr. Co., Lakeview; T. E. Hochstetter & Sons Co., Wharton; Ada Farmers Exchange Co., Ada; S. B. Craig & Co., Blanchester; Melvin Grain Co., Melvin; Snyder Mfg. Co., Marengo; G. J. Burrer Mill & Elvtr. Co., Sunbury.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Toledo, O.—Fifty friends of John H. Bailey, for six years manager of the National Milling Co. who has been promoted to the company's New York office as manager, tendered him a farewell dinner at the Toledo Club prior to his leaving for the new position. Milton H. Faulring, president of the Toledo Board of Trade, presided, paying high tribute to Mr. Bailey's services as chairman of the Board's grain inspection and weighing com'tee.

Fostoria, O.—Members of the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n and the Ohio Farmers Grain Corp. attended annual meetings of the concerns at the Y.M.C.A. Feb. 8. C. S. Latchaw, sec'y of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n, gave an interesting report on the work of the group. Harry B. Lee, general manager of the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply, reported a \$1,200,000 volume of business handled during the past year with a net profit of \$45,000 accruing. F. J. Maurer, manager of the Grain Corp., reported on the last six months' business of that concern. Board members were re-elected to the corporation. Re-elected to the Grain & Supply Board for three years were O. J. Weiker of Upper Sandusky; O. E. Cole, Xenia, and C. B. Krohn, Ney.

OKLAHOMA

Sapulpa, Okla.—A feed barn owned by the Wickham Packing Co. and more than 1,000 tons of hay burned, Feb. 2.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—C. Guy Freeland has purchased the Ritter corner property and is moving his feed business to the larger quarters.

Durant, Okla.—Fire in the sacking room of the Durant Milling Co. plant Feb. 5 did a small amount of damage. The fire started from a small wood stove.

Beggs, Okla.—Avery & Son have opened a new feed store and grinding service and will buy grain, mix and grind chicken and stock feed, and will also do custom grinding.

Enid, Okla.—Roy Bender, sec'y of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Dealers Ass'n, gave two talks at Oklahoma A. & M. college Feb. 8, his subject, "Grain Co-operatives and the War."

Ponca City, Okla.—The Ponca City Milling Co. on Feb. 6 sponsored talks by Dr. C. C. Hise of the Greeder & Hise Laboratories, Oklahoma City, and Virgil Scroggs, Fort Worth, Tex., an expert on feed concentrates. The men spoke on feeding problems and answered queries on all phases of livestock and poultry feeding.

Alva, Okla.—Construction of a million-bu. grain terminal here is under consideration. Fifteen interested persons gathered at the Chamber of Commerce building the night of Feb. 13 to discuss the proposed project and a com'tee was appointed, headed by Bill Stites, to check the possibility of getting a priority and investigate plans for financing it. Other members of the com'tee are K. P. Aitken, Morton Share, Jim Maxwell and Amon Davis.

Clinton, Okla.—C. E. Wilson, district manager of the Clinton Gins division since 1928, has been promoted to managership of the Clinton Cotton Oil Mill to succeed the late C. W. Lowry. Both businesses are branches of the Chickasha Cotton Oil Mill Co.

Buffalo, Okla.—The Buffalo Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed its grain storage building, increasing the company's storage capacity by 7,000 bus. The structure is of wood on a concrete base, and is 16 ft. high with 25 ft. diameter. It contains four bins and is so constructed that grain may easily be turned from one bin to another for drying. It will be used mostly for storing seed and feed grain for wholesale and retail. A blower system is being installed for handling the grain. The building is located southwest of the new office building.

Seminole, Okla.—George Henry Burton, an employee of the Seminole Seed & Feed Co., after finishing his day's work, about 1 a. m. Feb. 7, turned his attention to a get-rich idea of his own. He loaded the company's safe on one of its trucks, drove 1½ miles west from Wolf, and there, with assistance of a companion, George Alexander, smashed open the safe with an axe and robbed it of its contents. They then drove the truck to the banks of Little River, mired it in sand and abandoned it. But the little scheme backfired. Police were notified of the robbery about an hour after it happened. By nine o'clock that morning they had recovered the truck and had a line on the robbers. By 4 p. m. Burton had been apprehended, signed a written confession, and was in jail. His accomplice was being sought.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Hardman, Ore.—A new feed mill has been installed at the Satisfaction Cereal Mill.

Boise, Ida.—Suspension of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration for the duration of the war was demanded by the Idaho legislature.

Central Ferry, Wash.—Clem Hopkins, local manager of the Centennial elevator and warehouse, is building additional storage facilities.

Salem, Ore.—Members of the Oregon State Bean Growers Ass'n have recommended a price of \$45 a ton for beans during the current year.—F. K. H.

Snake River, Wash.—C. J. Jones and son, Marvin, have built an elevator west of the depot, using the foundation of the old one operated by the Farmers Union several years ago.

Eugene, Ore.—The feed mill the Pacific Co-operative Poultry Producers planned to construct here before "Pearl Harbor," will not be built until after the war.—F. K. H.

Malden, Wash.—H. H. Heidenreich, who had been manager for the Milwaukee Grain Elevator at Penawawa for several years, has been transferred to the company's local elevator.

Rosalia, Wash.—The big new pea processing plant of the Rosalia Producers, Inc., is in full operation. L. B. Martin, manager, stated two shifts will be kept going and possibly a third.

The Dalles, Ore.—The management of the port docks is moving 500,000 bus. of wheat off the two warehouse docks, which, as of Feb'y 1, were taken over by the Kaiser shipyards of Portland.—F.K.H.

Silverton, Ore.—Mark Hungate of the Winter & Hungate feed and seed mill announces the purchase of his partner's share and the mill will now be known as the Hungate Feed & Seed Mill. Mr. Winter will devote his time to other interests.—F.K.H.

Seattle, Wash.—William M. Coats of Route 3, Kent, formerly superintendent of the feed formulas department of the Fisher Flouring Mills for 15 years, and an outstanding kennel, poultry and horse judge, died recently, at a local rest home.

Spokane, Wash.—Broadcast by the government all over the country of farm regulations applying only to certain portions has so confused farmers of this area that many are declining to cooperate further with his office. This is the declaration of County Agent William J. Green.—F.K.H.

Medford, Ore.—Damage estimated at \$25,000 was caused Jan. 12 when the Monarch Seed & Feed Co. warehouse caught fire. The fire is believed to have started from a spark from wiring in the seed-cleaning machinery. Main damage, according to Raymond Miksche, manager, was to machinery, much of which was installed late in 1942, and cannot be replaced.—F. K. H.

Cheney, Wash.—The National Biscuit Co. plans considerable expansion of the F. M. Martin Grain & Milling Co. plant it recently purchased. Clarence D. Martin, former owner of the mill, stated. Actual transfer of the property included in the sale will not take place until June 1. Mr. Martin will remain with the new management long enough to assist in getting operations under way. The plant now has a daily capacity of approximately 800 bbls., with some 45 employees.

The Proof of the Pudding...

Here's what the progressive owner of this Ohio Elevator says about



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Chicago, Ill.

Snohomish, Wash.—A wing of the Snohomish Feed Mill was destroyed by fire recently, and a large quantity of feed was damaged. Fire fighting equipment was sent from Monroe and Everett to assist in fighting the blaze, and succeeded in saving the large feed mill from total destruction.

Ellensburg, Wash.—The R. P. Tjossem & Sons flour mill, a landmark on the Yakima Highway three miles south of here, burned Feb. 12. Carl Arvidson and Warren Gilmore, operators, estimated the loss at more than \$100,000. The mill was established in 1890, burned in 1900, and was rebuilt.—F. K. H.

Malin, Ore.—When G. Krammer, employee of Henzel Bros., near here, recently discovered a blaze that had been started in the granary from the backfire of grain-grinding machinery, he turned in a fire alarm and then set to work to control the fire. Result, flames practically extinguished when fire department arrived and very little damage done.

Colfax, Wash.—R. H. Sutherland, local contractor, is asking priorities on materials to be used in construction of a proposed \$200,000 chamber of commerce sponsored starch plant here and a \$20,000 pea processing plant which Mr. Sutherland proposed to build here. He returned to Washington, D. C. recently, to reopen conferences to that end.

Colfax, Wash.—The Colfax Grain Growers may manage the proposed Colfax plant for the manufacture of starch and glucose from wheat, it was announced. A delegation of 14 business men and farmers of the community interested in the project is investigating such plants and the feasibility of locating one here. Plants making starch from cull potatoes also are being inspected.

Portland, Ore.—George E. Krummeck of Continental Grain Co. was chosen president of the Portland Grain Exchange at the recent annual election. D. B. Long was elected vice-pres., and N. J. Barbare, treas. Lewis C. Fowler, who has been with the Merchants Exchange for many years and has been acting sec'y, was elected sec'y, succeeding Millard W. Meyer, resigned.—F. K. H.

Mayview, Wash.—The Pomeroy Grain Growers, Inc., plans to construct a 175,000-bu. elevator on the site of the Mayview tramway warehouse. Claude Buchet, manager, said, however, lumber is so scarce that it may be unobtainable, and construction is stalled. The machinery needed for the elevator was bought months ago and is on hand. If lumber can be secured, elevator facilities will be built also in connection with the storage houses acquired last year from the Farmers Union Warehouse Co., Mr. Buchet stated.

Blackfoot, Ida.—The 50 wheat storage bins of the A.C.A. which had no site on which to settle because of objections raised to proposed locations, finally will be built on property tendered for the purpose by Mrs. Henry Sarles. The property fronts on railroad tracks and the location was announced as agreeable to all parties concerned. For a time it appeared that Bingham County would be passed up and the bins would go to Bonneville County, a fact said to have carried weight in the final settlement agreed upon by the City Council and other interested parties.

Oakesdale, Wash.—The complicated wheat and pea storage problems Inland Empire grain growers were confronted with in 1942 were solved in large measure by new construction which included the \$60,000 pea warehouse here and other new buildings as follows: Odessa, 100,000 bus. capacity grain warehouse; Pendleton Grain Growers' 200,000 bus. at Umatilla and 110,000 bus. at Holdman; Lewiston Grain Growers, 165,000 bus.; Columbia Grain Growers, four new warehouses for 340,000 bus. at Relief, Turner and Dayton; Colfax Grain Growers, Steptoe pea-cleaning warehouse, \$15,000; Colfax warehouse, \$56,000 for 145,000 bus.; Penawawa, \$15,000; Kahlotus, five temporary bins for co-operative elevator; Wilson Creek, 75,000 bus.; Wilbur, large temporary bin;

Cottonwood, Ida., 60,000-bu. elevator; Port of Pasco, 100 temporary bins for 300,000 bus., making total storage of 672,000 bus.; a belt conveyor facilities loading; Centennial Flouring Mills, added 2,000,000 bus. storage capacity by additional facilities at Reardon, Davenport, Mondovi, Omans, Almira, Coulee City, Mansfield, Withrow, Douglas, Odessa, Edwall, Harrington, Lamona, Downs, Central Ferry, Pomeroy, Dodge and Zumwalt.—P. J. P.

PENNSYLVANIA

Scottsdale, Pa.—The Pritts Milling Co. mill was destroyed by fire Feb. 19.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Ipswich, S. D.—About twenty members of the Farmers Union representing four local organizations met at the county courthouse recently. E. E. Hubbard, chairman, reported on activities of the state legislature of which he is a member. George Ross, fieldman for the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Ass'n, Aberdeen, reported on the activities of that organization. Hubbard was re-elected chairman; W. A. Fisher, vice-chairman; C. A. Groseclose, sec'y-treas.; Charles B. Steen, legislative com'iteman.

SOUTHEAST

Queen City, Miss.—Joseph J. Barnett, owner of the Queen City Feed Co., died of a heart attack Feb. 13, in an ambulance enroute to Meridian, Miss.—J.H.G.

TENNESSEE

Memphis, Tenn.—James Edgar Ramsey, former owner of the Central Milling Co., died Feb. 16 at his home in Lakeland, Fla.—P.J.P.

Louisville, Tenn.—Norman Christley, Columbia Mill & Elvtr. Co., Columbia, Tenn., was elected president of the Southeastern Millers Ass'n at a meeting held here Feb. 10 at the Brown Hotel.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Royal Feed & Milling Co., one of the largest manufacturers of livestock, dairy and poultry feeds in the south, and its subsidiary, the Fidelity Elvtr. Co., were inactive Feb. 20 as the result of the stoppage of work by 100 negro employees, members of the

C.I.O. union. H. L. McGeorge, vice pres. and operating head of the firm, declared that A. J. Marcus, Memphis representative of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing & Allied Workers, of which the employees are members, told him the walkout was not sanctioned by the union. According to Mr. McGeorge, the company and the union signed a one-year contract in June of 1942, calling for a wage increase of seven and one-half cents an hour with the provision that the contract could be reopened for wage negotiation in December, after 30 days' notice by either party to be given prior to Dec. 1. No such notice was given.—J.H.G.

TEXAS

Pearsall, Tex.—Burk Strong has purchased the business formerly known as the Blackburn Mill & Feed Store, which was operated by E. M. Blackburn.

Anson, Tex.—Carl and Earl Lollar have bought the Berry Grain Co. from Sam Berry and will continue to operate the business at the same location. Both men are experienced feed men.

Galveston, Tex.—Walter Barlow, long connected with Texas Star Mills here and later a vice-pres. of General Mills, Inc., in charge of its Amarillo mill, but inactive now, for several years, died Feb. 3 at Denver, after a long illness.

Austin, Tex.—O.P.A. extended until Feb. 20 the time when wholesalers of dry edible beans must file their ceiling prices with O.P.A. district and state offices. Under the new order prices had to be determined by Feb. 10, and filing done by Feb. 20.

Fort Worth, Tex.—O.D.T. requires owners of commercial motor vehicles to report all idle trucks, buses and other vehicles to their O.D.T. Make reports on O.D.T. Form 3. Commercial vehicle owners with no idle equipment are not required to report.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The 40c minimum hour wage scale in the handling, warehousing and storing of grain, when performed in conjunction with milling operations, and the processing of alfalfa in food products or feeds, effective March 1, does not apply to grain elevators not operating in connection with a flour mill.—G. E. Blewett, sec'y, Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

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CHICAGO, ILL.

Saginaw (Ft. Worth), Tex.—A dust explosion occurred Feb. 23 in the plant of the Burrus Mill & Elevator Co., operated by the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills Co. This is the same plant in which a dust explosion occurred in the mill Dec. 24. The wooden roof over the quadrangle formed by the large square of cylindrical tanks caught fire and fell on the millions of old dry wheat stored in bulk beneath it. Water poured on the burning embers by the firemen will no doubt add greatly to the loss.

UTAH

Vernal, Utah.—James Coupe, former manager of the Vernal Milling Co., died in a Los Angeles, Cal., hospital recently, following a paralytic stroke.

WISCONSIN

Tomah, Wis.—Jay Mosher, 71, grain and feed dealer, died Feb. 13.—H. C. B.

Dodgeville, Wis.—William V. Powell, grain and feed dealer and mayor of the city four terms, died Feb. 13.—H. C. B.

Watertown, Wis.—Gus Haack has resigned as engineer with the Globe Milling Co. here after 55 years of continuous service.—H. C. B.

Shullsburg, Wis.—Miss Eleanor Fleming is operating her late father's feed, seed and fuel business as the John Fleming's Warehouse.

Hilbert, Wis.—Simon Schwabenlander, manager of the Hilbert Elevator Co., and Miss Mildred Caroline Clendenon of Chicago were married Feb. 11.

Darlington, Wis.—The Stevenson Bros.' feed store was slightly damaged by a communicated fire recently, principal damage being from smoke and water.

Rhineland, Wis.—Fire that originated from the furnace caused a heavy damage to the Rhineland Cash Feed Store recently. John Grossman conducts the business.

Superior, Wis.—A bill has been introduced in the state senate to authorize the grain and warehouse commission at Superior to retain \$100,000 of its receipts. The present limit is \$60,000.—H. C. B.

Wabeno, Wis.—Sparks Store has started operations of a feed mill near its store. New grinding equipment was installed in a building remodeled for the purpose, and the firm is now grinding its own feed and doing custom grinding.

Amery, Wis.—Rebuilding of the Northern Supply Co.'s feed mill, recently destroyed by fire, has been approved by the W. P. B. The company plans construction of a modern concrete structure with steel reinforcing depending on material made available by W. P. B.

Neillsville, Wis.—The H. H. Van Gorden grain elevator was threatened by fire which started around the large electric motor, recently. Mr. Van Gorden attempted to smother the flames with grain bags, and when they caught fire, called the fire department. The damage was small.

Report on Audits of Illinois Farmer Grain Dealers

BY HARRY HIESER

Statistics taken from audit reports of a representative number of farmers' elevator companies in Illinois show a decided improvement in 1942 over the preceding year.

Fully fifty per cent of the companies are buying U. S. Bonds and the average amount owned is \$6,100.00.

The average Federal Income Tax to be paid for 1942 will be about \$2,000.00 per company. One company paid \$9,629.70 in Federal Income Tax the past year.

THE AVERAGE NET cash position is shown to be \$14,877 per company. The net cash position is determined by adding the value of the grain inventories to the cash and deducting therefrom all liabilities. The \$14,877 is the net average of cash and grain above all liabilities. In addition to the foregoing the companies have their receivables, merchandise inventories, U. S. bonds, property and miscellaneous other assets.

The average receivables are: Notes receivable, \$2,392.00; accounts receivable, \$8,726.00. The notes receivable show a decrease of \$1,155.00 and the accounts show a decrease of \$685.00, showing a decrease in receivables of \$1,840.00 on the average.

THE AVERAGE working capital is \$34,007.00 compared with \$28,422.00 one year ago, showing an increase of \$5,585.00. The working capital includes all current assets minus all liabilities. The working capital also includes the Reserve for Depreciation. The Reserve for Depreciation should be kept intact to provide funds for replacement of property and equipment if and when needed. The net working capital, exclusive of the Reserve for Depreciation, would show a net average of \$12,277.00 per company.

THE AMOUNT INVESTED in property shows an average of \$43,439.00 per company. This compares with \$42,207.00 one year ago, showing an increase of \$1,232.00 on the average. This added equipment is represented in the purchase of added seed cleaning equipment and feed grinding and feed mixing facilities. All of these improvements do not only add to the earnings of the various companies, but they also provide invaluable services to each community.

THE RESERVE for Depreciation accumulated throughout the years averages \$21,730.00 per company, which when deducted from the cost of the property leaves a net book value of \$21,709.00. The property as a whole is kept up to date and in good repair.

THE CAPITAL STOCK outstanding shows an average of \$21,685.00. The capital stock shows an increase of \$100.00 per company. This increase does not reflect the true increase in new members.

The earned surplus averages \$33,595, which when added to the capital outstanding shows the average book net worth to be \$55,280. This shows each \$100 worth of stock to have a net book value of \$254.93, showing an increase in net book value of \$20.90 over the prior year.

NOTES PAYABLE—Only thirty per cent of the companies had any borrowed money. The average per borrowing company is \$9,300.00. Some of these loans were for temporary working capital, some for added facilities, and only

two companies have borrowed money to cover indebtedness of long standing.

BUSHEL TURNOVER—The grain bushelage shows an average turnover of 490,840 bus., compared with 424,067 bus. in the preceding year. The grain sales averaged \$419,692, compared with \$264,140. The increase is attributable to less sealed corn, more soy beans and a general increase in all grain prices. The merchandise sales grossed \$56,263, compared with \$42,429, showing an increase of \$13,834.

OPERATING EXPENSE per company were \$11,460 per company. This shows an increase of \$1,368 over the preceding year. The increase is largely attributable to increases in wages paid.

Depreciation averaged \$1,547, showing an increase of \$138. The increase in depreciation is attributable to much added feed and seed machinery having been installed within the last three years.

Bad accounts charged off averaged \$264, showing a decrease of \$300 under the prior year. The decrease is attributable to better grain prices and a decrease in unemployment.

The total expense, depreciation and bad accounts equal the sum of \$13,271, compared with a total of \$12,065 in the preceding year. The net increase in expenses was \$1,206.

The total expense was 2.79 per cent of the sales.

To enable payment of a six per cent on the capital outstanding and provide for normal shrinkages on grain it would have been necessary to realize about 3.5 per cent of the sales.

NET PROFIT above ordinary expenses was \$12,077, compared with \$10,414 for the prior year. This shows an increase of \$1,663.

The net profit above expenses, depreciation, bad accounts and patronage dividends was \$7,514, showing a decrease of \$638 under the prior year. The decrease is largely attributable to an increase in patronage dividends.

Ninety per cent of the companies paid a cash dividend on capital stock. The average cash dividend paid was \$1,585, showing an increase of \$116. The dividend averaged 7.3 per cent on the capital outstanding.

Thirty-five per cent of the companies paid a patronage dividend compared with 28 per cent in the prior year.

The average patronage dividend paid was \$7,926, showing an increase of \$1,384 over the prior year.

Capital stock outstanding, \$21,685; earned surplus \$33,595; net invested capital, \$55,280.

"Let the land and the farmer produce, without limit, what the land and the farmer are best suited to produce."—Dean L. E. Call, Kansas State College.

Supply Trade

New York, N. Y.—The Borden Co.'s Special Products Division has announced its expansion in the fishing industry. Its experience with its poultry feed supplement, Flaydry, led it to acquire the Scott & Bowne Laboratories with their basic patents for derivation and concentration of vitamins A and D from fish livers, in 1941. Other special products carrying vitamin D followed and led to acquisition of the Farallone Packing Co. and the S. Larco Fish Co. on the west coast.

New York, N. Y.—W. P. B. has asked owners to report voluntarily all Manila rope they have on hand and can spare, if it is 3/16 inch or more in diameter and 200 ft. or more in length, and will pay 10% over the owner's net cost, exclusive of freight. Owners are asked to communicate at once with Murray Cook, 155 E. 44th St., New York City, W. P. B.'s Manila rope purchasing agent. High quality Manila rope is urgently needed for warships, troop ships, cargo vessels and in engineering projects.



Harry Heiser, Bloomington, Ill.

Patents Granted

[Since last published in the Journals]

No. 2,309,315. **One-Time Fastener.** Albert W. H. Hirsch, Tampa, Fla. This bag fastener for holding strings comprises a single piece of springy flat material. Strings can be locked in the fastener between the bodily-movable tongues and the outer ends of the units.

No. 2,306,468. **Corn Crib or the Like.** Arthur G. Rinderknecht, Atkins, Ia. A roof for a corn crib has separable segmental roof sections tapering inwardly and having blocks at the reduced inner ends which interlock to hold the group of sections and to support a ventilating cupola.

No. 2,309,787. **Dump Truck.** Roger A. Quintin and Emery W. Graham, Stockton, Cal. The box of a semi-trailer is pivotally mounted so that when in the unlocked position, proper manipulation of the device pitches the front end of the box upward to incline its bed for discharge of materials.

No. 2,309,326. **Pulverizer.** Irven T. Miller, Modesto, Cal., assignor to Miller Manufacturing Co., Modesto, Cal. A cylindrical drum has a perforated upper section and a gate in the imperforate lower section. A rotor whirls material drawn thru the intake of the drum against the drum, forcing it thru the perforations.

No. 2,306,655. **Soybean Flaking Machine.** Harry Truax, Indianapolis, Ind. Primary moving parts are rolls rotating in tangential juxtaposition, one with fixed axis of rotation, the other resiliently biasing this axis with sufficient pressure to flake the beans, but not break them up.

No. 2,310,620. **Dusting Machine.** Edward R. Dye, Bozeman, Mont., assignor to executive board of Montana State College, Bozeman, Mont. A dusting machine with an adjustable discharge from the dust hopper consisting of a series of holes which may be selectively closed. Air and a rotor combine to mix dust with material to be dusted.

No. 2,305,863. **Bag Holder.** John M. Ginter, Wooster, O. This bag holder consists essentially of a springy piece of substantially U-shaped metal providing a back shield fastened to a wall or other support, and tapering side walls, with prongs pointed outwardly at front and back parts of the lower edge of the side walls.

No. 2,310,819. **Conveyor Belt.** Paul W. Van Orden, Cuyahoga Falls, O., assignor to The B. F. Goodrich Co., New York, N. Y. A conveyor belt with a body of stretch-resisting material, with a wear resisting rubber cover vulcanized thereto. The rubber cover has transversely disposed cord elements embedded in its material-supporting face.

No. 2,305,856. **Storage Bin.** John N. Fees, Spokane, Wash. This bin is substantially a wooden wall supported on upright frames with front and rear legs, the front legs bearing against the front edge of a base strip.

No. 2,306,486. **Grain Scourer.** Haakon Mjølness, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Haaky Manufacturing Co., St. Paul, Minn. This grain scourer comprises a pair of concentric cylinders, one within the other, and means for rotating one cylinder, to which the other cylinder is linked. Grain is subjected to friction between these cylinders.

No. 2,302,840. **Loading and Unloading Elevator.** Philip Albert Vincent Chartrand, Gleichen, Alberta, Can. An elevator device for loading and unloading bulk materials from a truck box. It consists essentially of a tube encased screw conveyor, driven by universal-joint connected shafts from the transmission of the truck. The conveyor is extensible.

No. 2,302,112. **Seed Cleaner.** Edgar D. Eddy and Albert W. Campbell, Toronto, Ont., Can. A cleaner with a friction surfaced cylinder mounted on an inclined axis and partially shielded. The lower part of the shield can be closed against the cylinder to form a seed pocket in which the cylinder rotates. Seed is fed into the pocket below the axis of the cylinder.

No. 2,307,400. **Hammer Mill.** Carl H. Gamble and Henry E. Korum, Moline, Ill., assignors to Deere & Co., Moline, Ill. This hammer mill follows the conventional design of hammer mills, for the most part, having a feed inlet at the top, a rotor, a screen below the rotor, but also has a couple of baffles to confine the material being ground and aid the hammers in forcing it thru the screen.

No. 2,306,648. **Magnetic Separator.** Roswell H. Stearns, Wauwatosa, Wis., assignor to Stearns Magnetic Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis. This magnetic separator has a field structure with upper and lower V-shaped poles pivoted, respectively, to the upper and lower portions of the field structure with their tips spaced apart, so that either or both may be angularly adjusted to increase or decrease the magnetic intensity.

No. 2,310,647. **Grain Grader.** Guy E. Morse, Waterloo, Neb. A shakable housing supports inclined screens with more steeply inclined aprons below them, the purpose of the aprons being to move material passing through one screen to the lowermost parts of the screen next below. Shake of the screens makes the material being screened climb the slight screen incline, dumping refused material in a hopper at the top edge.

No. 2,301,728. **Elevator Bucket.** Joseph L. Kozak, Munster, Ind., and Clarence F. Abraham, Chicago, Ill., assignors to Screw Conveyor Corp., Hammond, Ind. An elevator bucket with vertical back and ends, and front and bottom portions connecting the ends. Intake lips incline at an angle substantially 35 degrees to the backs, and ends are shaped to nearly close the space between the buckets at these ends when properly mounted on a leg belt.

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

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Railroad Claim Books

(Duplicating) require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention by the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims.

- A—For Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
- B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, well bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing claims unpaid, and four sheets of carbon.

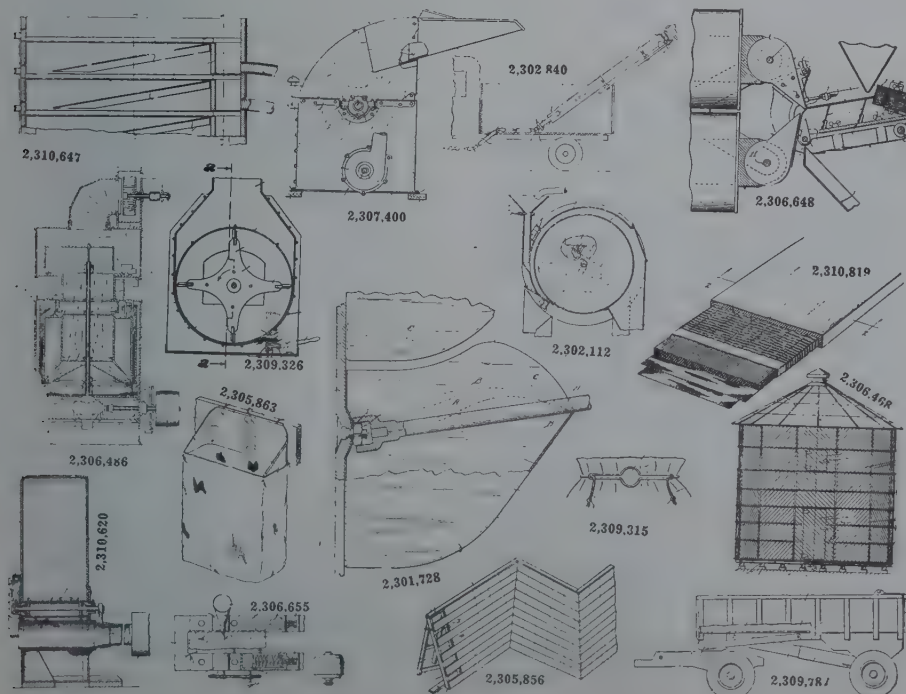
The five forms are assembled in three separate books, each of 200 leaves, weight 3 lbs. Price of each book \$2.25, plus postage.

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A.
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E.
411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E.

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Field Seeds

New York, N. Y.—Max Schling, seedsman, died Feb. 12.

Knoxville, Ia.—The Bassett Seed Store was formally opened Feb. 20.

Lebanon, Ind.—L. R. Rumsyre is serving as field agent for the Davis Seed Co.

Melbourne, Ia.—H. L. Gallentine will operate a seed store handling Reid's corn and a full line of grass seeds.

Urbana, Ill.—Harold L. Evans of Oakland has won the Pillsbury award for the best wheat grown in Illinois in 1943.

Atlantic, Ia.—Orris Meinhardt has been transferred to Sioux City as district manager for the Nebraska Seed Co.

Dallas, Tex.—Owen B. Lewis died Jan. 16 of a heart attack. He was manager of the seed cleaning department of the Robert Nicholson Seed Co.

Valley City, N. D.—Seeds and grains will play an important part in the 6th annual North Dakota winter show Mar. 10 to 12. A. M. Paulson is sec'y.

Yankton, S. D.—Burke Schriver, a former employee, has been enjoined by the court from using the name "Gurney Seed Co.," on petition of Gurney's, Inc.

Omaha, Neb.—Directors of the Western Seedsmen's Ass'n have decided to hold no spring meeting of the Ass'n, to co-operate with the O.D.T. in reducing travel.

Walsh is a new variety of flaxseed from North Dakota that did well in Northeastern Montana last year. It is resistant to wilt and rust, and has high oil content.

Shenandoah, Ia.—It is estimated that 250 persons will take advantage of the Henry Field Seed Co.'s offer to furnish each employee with a garden plot and \$2 worth of seeds.

Fargo, N. D.—Citizens of North Dakota have contributed \$35,902.48 for the purchase of seed to be shipped to Russia; 10 cars of certified wheat, 2 of certified oats and one of grass seed.

Free distribution of seeds by Congressmen, which was abandoned in 1924, would be revived under a bill introduced by Rep. Barry of New York, to encourage cultivation of "Victory Gardens."

Clarinda, Ia.—Caught between a freight elevator and the third floor of the Berry Seed Co. building, Clifford Buss, 29, was fatally injured Feb. 17. He had started work for the company Feb. 16.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Department of Agronomy is distributing 400 pounds of Evergreen Sweet Clover seed at 20c per pound. It is a heavy forage producer, selected by the Ohio Experiment Station.

Manhattan, Kan.—At the second annual blue ribbon wheat quality show, Feb. 9 to 12, W. H. Smull, Jr., of St. Francis, Kan., drew the \$10 award and the Philip W. Pillsbury trophy, for tenmarq wheat.

Little Rock, Ark.—Twelve breeders of hybrid corn have had their corn seed approved by the Arkansas State Plant Board. The list totals 43 hybrids, mostly from Missouri, with several from Illinois and Iowa.

Oat germination is spotty this year and every farmer should know whether the oats he is going to seed will grow. Oats to make satisfactory seed should germinate 85 per cent, crops men at Iowa State College say.

Frederick, Okla.—Over 4,000 bus. of seed flax has been shipped in from Fredonia, Kan., by the Farmers Co-operative Grain Co. of Frederick and the Farmers Co-operative Gin in Grandfield. Flaxseed is a new crop in Tillman County.

Olympia, Wash.—An act appropriating \$250,000 for eradication and control of insect pests and plant diseases became law this week with the signature of Governor Langlie. The law refers specially to pea moth and sitona weevil.—F.K.H.

Corvallis, Ore.—The Oregon State College in extension circular 396 described six different varieties of hybrid corn. A hybrid is available for conditions in different parts of the state. Oregon Hybrid No. 100 is recommended for early maturity.

Colfax, Wash.—The court has taken under advisement the suit by S. F. Reif against J. T. LaFollette for an accounting of their mustard seed business, including the disposal of 600,000 pounds of seed consigned to the Continental Grain Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The agriculture committee of the state senate recommended for passage a bill to license all seed dealers, to set up standards for seed purity and germination and to employ a staff of inspectors to be paid from fees.—P.J.P.

Washington, D. C.—Changes and additions to the pamphlet "State Noxious Weed Requirements" have been distributed by the Food Distribution Administration. In Missouri each label shall show the name and number of weed seeds in specified grass seeds.

Imbler, Ore.—Howard Wagner is recovering from injuries sustained when returning in his automobile from the meeting of the Oregon Seed Growers League at Portland. His car was struck on the outskirts of Portland and he was taken to the Portland General Hospital.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Seed valued at more than \$23,000 has been shipped to Russia by the Minnesota Seed Committee for Russian War Relief. Farmers thruout the state, responding to an appeal to donate the value in cash of a bushel or more of grain, contributed \$26,558.82. The state committee appointed H. K. Hayes of the University Farm, Ralph Crimm, University Agronomist, and H. O. Putnam, Northwest Crop Improvement Association, to purchase the seed.

Plenty of open-pollinated corn is still produced. Only 41,000,000 acres, or 45 per cent of the total corn acreage, was planted to hybrids in 1942. The Corn Belt, where hybrids were developed, and quickly demonstrated their superiority, planted 38,000,000 acres, or 72 per cent of its corn acreage, to hybrids. In Illinois, 93 per cent of the corn acreage was planted with hybrids, compared with 87 per cent in 1941, and Illinois acre yield averaged 53 bus. compared with 52.5 bus. in 1941, and a national average of 35 bus.

Seaview, Ore.—Trial plantings of a European sand grass have been made, under the direction of R. E. Roffler, Pacific County Agent. The seedlings were obtained from the federal nursery at Warrenton, Ore.—F.K.H.

Hayward, Cal.—Seed treatment and cleaning for farmers on a custom basis has paid for itself in two California counties. The Alameda-Contra Costa County Farm Bureau Grain Cleaning Ass'n, a cooperative project, operated at a profit in cleaning and treating 35,456 sacks of grain in the two counties during the 1942 season, it was revealed by T. O. Morrison, farm advisor. A total of 13,300 sacks of barley, 1929 sacks of wheat and 2218 sacks of oats were cleaned and treated by the association in Alameda County, while 17,989 sacks of grain were cleaned in Contra Costa County. Profits for the season will be used to repair and condition the grain cleaning machine.

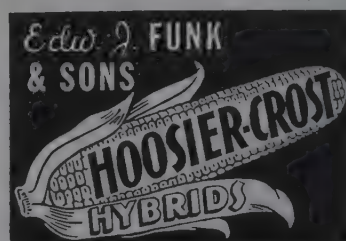
A castor bean seed production program designed to produce a stockpile of approximately 3,000,000 pounds of pure-variety castor beans for planting, was announced Feb. 17 by the Department of Agriculture. The program will operate in eight states, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee

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and Indiana, where it is expected that 10,000 acres will be planted this year. Producers in designated areas in these states may obtain castor beans for planting from the Agricultural Adjustment Agency this spring without cash outlay, and sell the resultant yield to the Commodity Credit Corporation next fall. Producers will be paid 6 cents a pound for beans in the hull that shell 70 per cent. One per cent of the producer's gross returns will be deducted as payment for the beans furnished him for planting.

The Illinois Experiment Station is testing two new wheats, neither of which has been named, and neither of which is ready for distribution. Illinois Selection 37-1146 is bearded, with deep red chaff, moderately stiff straw, resistance to mosaic and black stem rust, and a large, red berry. It is a hard, red winter wheat with slight tendency to carry black tips on the berries. D85 is a soft red winter wheat, bearded, with red chaff stiff straw, and resistance to mosaic. At Urbana, both wheats have surpassed the Kansas Kawvale, which has heretofore been top yielder.

Crested wheat grass is reported more easily established in the northern plains regions than native grasses. Tests made in Roosevelt county, Mont., proved late August, or early September to be the best seeding time. Tall, dense stubble made the best seed bed. The seed should be sowed bare on the ground, or covered very lightly. Survival depends upon sufficient stubble or weedy cover to protect young plants from direct rays of the sun. In southern regions the plant does poorly, but on the northern plains it has demonstrated ability to sink its roots deep into the ground, and yield well in spite of drouth.

"Use Seed Wisely"

By STANLEY B. FOLSOM, Minneapolis, chairman of Farm Seed Group of American Seed Trade Ass'n, before Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota.

It is becoming more and more apparent that we are facing a shortage of seed. If we had only ourselves to consider, that is, our own people, there would be no such shortage, but we know now that, in all probability, we will never again be able to consider just "our own people." That, whether we will it or not, we are all citizens of the world, that every one of us has a tremendous "stake" in the struggle of ideals now in progress.

It has already been established what a tremendously important part our farm seeds will play in quickly rehabilitating large sections of the world. This will, however, call for greatly increased production of those essential farm seeds, alfalfa, red clover, alsike and timothy.

You will be receiving more information on this seed production program as the season progresses and when you do please give it your very best attention as the success of any plan will depend to a great extent upon the effort and intelligent direction that you men can give and are equipped to provide.

It is characteristic that we pursue no half-way measures once a need is admitted. For the Russian war relief, the seedsmen of America have contributed 400,000 pounds of vegetable seeds in the past several months. It would be safe to say that this weight could be multiplied thousands of times to represent the potential food production resulting from this gift.

In the state of Minnesota, the small towns and rural communities have given \$26,000.00 for farm seeds for this same worthy cause. The seed has been purchased and is now on its way to produce yet more food for a people with little left to ration.

These are free-will gifts and entirely exclusive of the Lend-Lease program which in itself as you know runs into millions of pounds.

Bearing these figures in mind and the increasing needs of our own forces being thrown into the conflict, it becomes evident that the most rigid conservation measures must be practiced.

The slogan "use seed wisely" was never more important.

You men, managers of elevators, in your daily contact with farmers have the opportunity to instill this important defense measure, lose no chance to impress the necessity of the prudent handling of seeds, of careful soil preparation to insure a maximum production from each pound of seed as well as each acre of land.

The resulting harvest will be our contribution to the espoused cause of the allied nations, that the people of all nations "shall have each day their daily bread."

Gov't Soybean Seed for Farmers

The Department of Agriculture on Feb. 19 announced that soybean seed from government stocks will be made available to farmers at not more than \$2.50 per bushel.

Soybeans of Class 1 (yellow) and Class 2 (green), grading No. 2 or better will be offered seed dealers in carload lots at \$1.85 a bushel bulk, f.o.b. rail siding at dealer's plant, on condition that dealers will clean, test, provide germination percentages, sack the beans, and sell them at not more than \$2.50 a bushel to farmers.

Where soybeans stored in a county are to be sold to a seed dealer in that county for resale to farmers within the county, the price to the dealer for Class 1 (yellow), and Class 2 (green) soybeans is \$1.75 a bushel in-stored f.o.b. point of storage. Sale will be made to dealer on the condition he cleans sacks, tags, tests, provides germination percentages, and sells to farmers at not more than \$2.25 a bushel.

Order Choice Soybean Seed Early

Farmers intending to use the early maturing Richland soybean this year are warned by K. E. Beeson, Purdue University agronomist, to obtain seed supplies early, as the extensive out of state demand for this variety may lead soon to a seed shortage.

Equally important is the purity of the seed stock, as five or 10 per cent mixture of late maturing varieties, like Manchu, will destroy the advantage of early maturity when the farmer is forced to delay combining till the late maturing mixture is ripe. In the meantime, early maturing plants are likely to shatter.

Farmers also are warned against miscellaneous lots of seed taken from storage bins.

Experience in 1942 thruout the state stressed the importance of planting seed true to variety in order to start combining at the earliest possible moment.



Stanley B. Folsom, Minneapolis, Minn.

California Seedsmen Meet

The California Seed Ass'n held a semi-annual meeting Feb. 6 at San Francisco, Cal.

C. F. Voorhies, pres., urged that effort be made to increase the present membership of 50.

WALTER SCHOENFELD explained assembly bill 969 in the state legislature, which has been approved by the California Seed Council and the State Department of Agriculture and will conform as far as possible with the Federal Seed Act. The state ass'n then approved the bill.

Mrs. ANN PIERSON spoke on seed testing. WM. HAY, in charge of enforcement of the Federal Seed Act in California, spoke on seed legislation.

LAWRENCE ROBINSON urged a large attendance at the convention June 7 and 8 at Sacramento of the Pacific States Seedsmen Ass'n of which he is president.

RALPH KELLY, sec'y, pointed out the great value of uniform contracts for seeds.

Mr. VOORHIES read the new disclaimer clause which is to be used by seedsmen.

OFFICERS elected are: Pres., Charles Morse; vice-pres., Ralph Kelly; sec'y-treas., Burt Walcott; directors, Cy Voorhies and Fred Rohnert.

Indiana Law Against Weed Seeds

Indiana farmers are protected against the super pests among weeds by the revised Indiana seed law which has now been in effect for over a year, says O. C. Lee, Purdue University extension weed specialist. The object of the law is to prevent the spread of weeds through seed sales.

The sale of seed containing ANY primary noxious weed seeds is prohibited. These include the Canada thistle, quack grass, field bindweed, Johnson grass, perennial sow thistle, and wild garlic. Nationally known as bad, these weeds propagate by both seed and roots, are difficult to kill, and are extremely destructive to crops. In many areas of the state they have become so well established as to render entire fields unfit for the growing of crops.

The law also prohibits the sale of seed containing more than one-half of one per cent of secondary noxious weed seeds, or more than three per cent of any combination of weed seeds, noxious or otherwise. These provisions apply to all agricultural seed sold for seeding purposes, whether by a dealer or a producer.

The secondary noxious weeds are bad, but not as difficult to control as the primary group. They are bitter winter cress, bracted plantain, buckhorn, common plantain, corn cockle, curled dock, dodder, field peppergrass, horse nettle, mustard, oxeye daisy, red sorrel, and wild carrot.

WEEDS and Weed Seeds

Your farmer patrons, yourself, in fact, everyone interested in the betterment of agriculture, will welcome this new book. Its 76 pages, 6x9, contain information, with illustrations of Noxious Weeds, Lawn Weeds, Poisonous Plants and aids dealers to identify noxious weed seeds. Nothing like it ever before published. Price \$1.00 plus postage.

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Floor Set by Gov't on Price of Seeds

Twenty kinds of grass seeds will have price-supporting loans under a schedule announced Feb. 15 by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

The basic loan values at principal markets for each kind of seed are as follows for seed that is cleaned, bagged, and tagged with official State purity and germination tests, the price for certified seed being given in parentheses:

Alfalfa, northern, 30 (37); central, 28 (35); red clover, 25 (31); biennial white sweet clover, 7 (13); biennial yellow sweet clover, 6 (12); biennial mixed sweet clover, 5; alsike clover, 22; timothy, 4.5 (9); smooth brome-grass, 11 (15); orchard grass, 18 (23); crested wheatgrass, 10; blue grama, 10; side oata grama, 10; buffalo grass, 50; Bermuda grass, 20 (40); Dallis grass, 20; Bahia grass, 20 (30); meadow fescue, 10 (15); slender wheatgrass, 10; western wheatgrass, 8; Ladino clover, 65.

Costs of dockage, cleaning, bagging and tagging, and transportation to certified assembly points are to be borne by producers.

Borrowers may obtain their loans by applying to their county A.A.A. office from May 1 thru Dec. 31, 1943.

The notes, which will mature on demand, but not later than Apr. 30, 1944, may be repaid, with interest at 3 per cent, by the producer at any time before maturity. The note may also be satisfied by delivery of the collateral in acceptable condition.

The seed on which loans will be made is to be stored in warehouses approved by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is the lending agency.

Requirements of Illinois Seed Law

The Illinois Seed Law approved July 15, 1941, is not a new law but it is important that the distributors of field seeds in the state of Illinois know that it does apply to all agricultural seeds sold for sowing purposes within the state, writes Chas. H. Keltner, superintendent of the Division of Plant Industry of the Illinois Department of Agriculture.

LABELING AGRICULTURAL SEEDS.—The law provides that: Each container of agricultural seed which is sold, offered for sale, or exposed for sale, within this State for sowing purposes shall bear thereon or have attached thereto, in a conspicuous place a plainly written or printed tag or label in the English language, giving the following information:

(A) For agricultural seeds—

(1) Commonly accepted name of (a) kind, or (b) kind and variety, or (c) kind and type, of each agricultural seed component in excess of 5 per cent of the whole, and the percentage by weight of each in the order of its predominance. Where more than one component is required to be named, the word "mixture" or the word "mixed" shall be shown conspicuously on the label.

(2) Lot number or other lot identification.

(3) Origin, if known, of alfalfa, red clover, and field corn (except hybrid corn). If the origin is unknown, that fact shall be stated.

(4) Percentage by weight of all weed seeds.

(5) The name and approximate number of each kind of secondary noxious weed seed, per ounce in groups (a) and (b) and per pound in groups (c) and (d), when present singly or collectively in excess of

(a) One seed or bulblet in each 5 grams of *Agrestis* spp., *Poa* spp., *Rhodes* grass, *Bermuda* grass, *timothy*, *orchard grass*, *fescues* (except meadow fescue), *alsike* and *white clover*, *reed canary grass*, *Dallis grass*, and other agricultural seeds of similar size and weight, or mixtures within this group;

(b) One seed or bulblet in each 10 grams of *rye grass*, *meadow fescue*, *foxtail millet*,

alfalfa, *red clover*, *sweet clovers*, *lespedezas*, *smooth brome grass*, *crimson clover*, *flax*, *Agropyron* spp., and other agricultural seeds of similar size and weight, or mixtures within this group, or of this group with (a);

(c) One seed or bulblet in each 25 grams of *proso*, *Sudan grass* and other agricultural seeds of similar size and weight, or mixtures not specified in (a), (b), or (d);

(d) One seed or bulblet in each 100 grams of *wheat*, *oats*, *rye*, *barley*, *buckwheat*, *sorghums* (except *Sudan grass*), *vetches* and other agricultural seeds of a size and weight similar to or greater than those within this group, or any mixtures within this group.

(6) Percentage by weight of agricultural seeds other than those required to be named on the label.

(7) Percentage by weight of inert matter.

(8) For each named agricultural seed (a) percentage of germination, exclusive of hard seed, (b) percentage of hard seed, if present, and (c) the calendar month and year the test was completed to determine such percentages. Following (a) and (b) the additional statement "total germination and hard seed" may be stated as such, if desired.

(9) Name and address of the person who labeled said seed, or who sells, offers or exposes said seed for sale within this State.

§ 4a. GERMINATION TEST TO BE WITHIN 9 MONTHS.—MAXIMUM WEED SEED ALLOWED. It shall be unlawful to sell, offer or expose for sale for seeding purposes within the State of Illinois any agricultural or vegetable seed:

(a) Unless the test to determine the percentage of germination required by Sections 2, and 3, shall have been completed within a 9-month period, exclusive of the calendar month in which the test was completed.

(b) Not labeled in accordance with the provisions of this Act, or having a false or misleading label.

(c) Pertaining to which there has been a false or misleading advertisement.

(d) Any agricultural seed or mixtures of same containing primary noxious weed seeds, (vegetable seeds excepted) either singly or collectively in greater numbers than 1 in fifty grams of those seeds of groups A and B or in greater numbers than 1 in one hundred fifty grams of the seeds of group C or in greater numbers than one (1) in one pound of the seeds of group D.

(e) Any agricultural seed or mixtures of same containing secondary noxious weed seeds either singly or collectively in greater numbers

than the proportion of 1 to 1000 agricultural seeds.

(f) Agricultural seed containing a total of all weed seeds in excess of 2% of the whole.

Seed Treatment of Oats

Various seed treatments were made on Columbia oats at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station. The oats were planted on April 22, and harvested July 6.

Rod row plantings were made at the rates of 6 to 10 pecks per acre.

Soaking the seed in a formaldehyde solution caused a significant reduction in yield although the germination test did not reveal seed injury.

The formaldehyde spray treatment did not affect the yield significantly.

Ceresan treatment caused a marked increase in yield over that of the dry check plots.

When the plants were 22 days old, the Ceresan and check plots showed a better stand of plants, somewhat darker green in color and larger in size than those of the other plots.

Plot differences due to seed treatment could be observed from the time the plants were 2 inches high.

Improves Seed Germination with Light Rays

Vernon B. Durling, Corona, N. Y., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Point-Ray Corp., New York City, makes 11 claims for his patent application 2,300,727, for irradiation of seeds.

His method is said to improve germination thru exposing seeds to infra-red rays having a wave length band of between approximately 7,500 and 28,000 Angstrom units and an energy peak in the neighborhood of 10,000 Angstrom units.

New Seed Trade Marks

WILLIAM G. SCARLETT, doing business as Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., Baltimore, Md., has filed trade mark No. 440,179, a representation of a Red bird on a suitable woodland base, for field seeds, namely: grain seeds, soybean seed, cow pea seed, grass seeds, and clover seeds.

THE BELT SEED CO., INC., Baltimore, Md., has filed trade mark No. 453,834, the words "Lawn Grass Seed Mixture," and "Quicklawn" against a vertical rectangular background bearing a representation of a shrub filled corner nook in a lawn, for lawn grass seed mixture.



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Grain Carriers

The Michigan Central is permitted to abandon 29.14 miles from Three Rivers to Howard Township, Mich.

Trucks in December carried 22.9 per cent more freight than in December, 1941, as reported by the American Trucking Ass'n. The total was 1,142,738 tons.

Washington has asked the milling industry to suggest minimum and maximum car loadings for flour, bran, middlings and mixed cars to the transportation division of the W. P. B., which is now setting up new minimums and maximums.

Shippers advisory board meetings will be held Mar. 3 and 4 of the Southwest, Ft. Worth, Tex.; Mar. 8 and 9 of the Ohio Valley, Columbus, O.; Mar. 10 and 11 of the Southeast, Atlanta, Ga.; and Mar. 16 and 17 of the Trans-Missouri-Kansas, St. Louis, Mo.

The Tax on freight charges does not apply to freight charges collected by the Government barge line, thus constituting unfair competition for privately operated barges on the rivers. The tax was collected under a ruling of the Inland Waterways Corporation, but now reversed by the Treasury Department, and refunds of the 3% are being made.

During the year ended Oct. 31, 1942, 227 applications were filed for permission to abandon 3,534,927 miles of railroad lines or the operation thereof. We granted 184 applications, of which 58 were contested and 126 were uncontested cases, involving 1,887,462 miles of branch line of class I carriers, together with 430,175 miles of so-called short lines.—Report of Interstate Commerce Commission.

In I. & S. No. 5068 the Interstate Commerce Commission has reversed the findings of Division Three of the Commission in a prior report so far as the findings were that proposed rate reductions of 3c from the Oklahoma panhandle to Texas were preferential to Texas and prejudicial for Kansas City. The proposed lower rates "would affect, only in part, the advantage which now lies with Kansas City," the report said.

The M., K. & T. has been granted permission to publish on 15 days' notice supplement 37 to J. R. Peel's I. C. C. No. 3416; but the southwestern carriers petitioned for a suspension alleging that to permit the reductions to become effective would be the opening wedge as to reductions in grain rates throughout the western district, resulting in a complete demoralization of the adjustment prescribed by the Commission in the Grain Case.

Grain and grain products loading during the week ended Feb. 13 totaled 48,264 cars, a decrease of 3,760 cars below the preceding week, but an increase of 9,519 cars above the corresponding week in 1942. In the western districts alone, grain and grain products loading for the week of Feb. 13 totaled 32,887 cars, a decrease of 2,655 cars below the preceding week but an increase of 7,635 cars above the corresponding week in 1942, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Washington, D. C.—W.P.B.'s Director General for Operations has amended General Conservation Order L-89 to place all types of elevators (in a manner which includes manlifts and employees' belt elevators) in the category of "restricted orders." The term "elevator" has been redefined to include any car or platform, restrained by guides and moved substantially vertical. This means new man-lifts may not be purchased without authorization from W. P. B. Existing elevators may be maintained and repaired to the extent of \$500, however, without such authorization; and parts, equipment or accessories aggregating \$25 or less for a single "elevator" are exempted from the restrictions.

Denver, Colo.—Ady & Milburn, Inc., sold 18,000 bags of beans three months ago and have not yet received shipping orders. They are not paid for until ordered out; and the firm may get orders to ship any day or they may remain indefinitely which is very unsatisfactory. As the firm has to order its beans 30 days in advance the failure of the government to move its beans results in bunching of cars.

"In the twelve years ending with 1942 net income aggregated \$5,300 million less than in the preceding twelve years, or but \$1.97 annually a share. Dividends paid in the eleven years ending with 1941 averaged only \$2.17 a share; and there was almost no increase in total investment. Investors will not put new capital into an industry earning and paying such meager returns. Net income in 1942 was the largest in history excepting in 1929. But the railways would have to get as much net income as in 1942 in every year until and including 1960 to make it average as much annually subsequent to 1930 as it did in the twelve years ending with 1930!"—Railway Age.

Heavy Rail Movement of Grain

Rail shipments of grain and grain products are running at a higher rate than ever before for this season of the year, and, in fact, are heavier than at harvest time in mid-summer of 1942, an analysis of the weekly carloadings statements of the Ass'n of American Railroads reveals.

During the 10 weeks from Dec. 5, 1942, thru Feb. 6, 1943, loadings of these commodities totaled 464,937 cars, or 14.8 per cent above the corresponding period a year ago and 7.4 per cent more than in the peak grain-loading period from June 6 thru Aug. 8, 1942.

Present heavy loadings of these products are due to greatly increased movements of grains to flour mills and to distilleries for the manufacture of alcohol for war production, and also to the acceleration of the Lend-Lease program.

The Mexican Grain Sale

The Interstate Commerce Commission has denied the Tex-O-Kan Flour Mills of Dallas, Tex., an oral argument on its application for a permit to move Canadian grain into Mexico.

On Dec. 15 and 17 the mill completed a contract and irrevocable letter of credit for the sale of 2,600,000 bus. of wheat to the government of the Republic of Mexico. In the mill's elevator at Galveston 600,000 bus. was ready for shipment; and 2,000,000 bus. would be moved to Galveston and thence by water. Already 106 cars had been moved, leaving 1,600,000 bus. yet in Canada to be moved on the contract.

In its petition the mill said it was being pressed for performance of its contract and now stands in position not only to lose the profits of

the sale and the prestige it has built up in Mexico over many years.

The commission's order No. 103 prohibited the railroads from accepting, moving or furnishing cars for movement of grain originating in a foreign country to another foreign country without permission.

More Large Carloads

Grain shippers who have striven to establish new records for heavy loadings of box cars will be pleased to know that G. H. Schafer Grain Co., Chatsworth, Ia., recently shipped a big carload of corn to Kansas City which weighed 141,600 lbs.

The American Maize Co., Chicago, unloaded a car of corn July 17, 1942, weighing 170,320 lbs.

On Jan. 14, 1942, Hixon, Gannon Co. unloaded at the Washburn mill, in Minneapolis, a car of durum wheat weighing 174,780 lbs.

When any grain shippers have an ambition to load a heavier shipment we would be pleased to have the facts and figures.

Car C. B. & Q. 32,707, loaded on Nov. 24th by The Central Erie Supply & Elevator Ass'n, Prout, O., for the Rudy Grain & Supply Co., Bellevue, O., and shipped to A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Painesville, O., where it was unloaded and contained 152,820 lbs. This was a 100,000 lb. capacity car.

Rationing of Used Trucks in Prospect

Used trucks and commercial motor vehicles may be rationed in the near future, H. Richard Stickel, executive assistant in the Motor Transport Division of O. D. T. said at a Feb. 10 meeting in Newark, of the New Jersey Motor Truck Ass'n.

"Those of you who have encountered profiteers who were asking from ten to fifty per cent more for a used truck than it brought new should appreciate the value of rationing," Mr. Stickel told the truckmen. "Along with rationing would come ceiling prices to insure you against paying unfairly high costs for equipment, and insure against an unfair distribution of trucks.

"We hope shortly to offer relief from this situation through monthly surveys of idle equipment which will eventually get available trucks and prospective users together to the mutual advantage of both and assist movement of essential war and civilian freight."

In undertaking to enforce ceiling prices on used farm machinery the O.P.A. finds that it has a bear by the tail. Its orders are utterly unenforceable. Ways around have been found. More ways around will be found, if necessary. That is unless an O.P.A. policeman is to be stationed at every farm!—St. Louis Daily Live Stock Reporter.

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Your Feed Authority

Feeds & Feeding

by

F. B. Morrison

20th Edition — 8th Printing

Since the first edition was published in 1898 nineteen editions of this book have been issued, several printings having been made of each of the later editions. In the U. S. and other countries Feeds & Feeding is used more widely as a text and reference book than any other book on live-stock feeding. It is the only authoritative book on the subject, and is the result of over 44 years of exhaustive work in experimentation.

The 20th edition, the latest, has been entirely rewritten and revised. It contains the latest information; recent analyses of American feeds; extensive data concerning the mineral and vitamin content of important feeds.

The book is divided into three parts: "Fundamentals of American Nutrition," "Feeding Stuff," "Feeding Farm Animals." This 20th edition contains approximately 40% more material than the previous edition; 1,050 pages; 95 informative illustrations. This book will enable any grinder and mixer of feeds more intelligently to suggest and compound worth while rations. Well bound in durable black keretol, weight 5 pounds, price \$5.00 plus postage. Send for your copy now.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Nashville, Tenn.—Feeds would be salable in packages less than 5 pounds under House Bill 248, if weight is declared in large type.

All millfeed produced by a miller, except feed from alcohol stock, is eligible for the government indemnity regardless of distribution.

Molybdenum has been found in milk in extremely small quantity, by University of Wisconsin scientists, and may be a necessary ingredient. A quart of milk contains 46 to 50 micrograms of the metal.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Mutual Products Co. was fined \$100 Feb. 6 in the U. S. District Court on a plea of guilty to the charge of misbranding feed as effective in the treatment of certain diseases of farm animals.—P. J. P.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—House Bill 5 has been referred to the agricultural committee, and provides that definitions and regulations of commercial feedingstuffs conform as nearly as possible to those of the Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials.

Lincoln, Neb.—Orval Iams, a farmer of Boone County, has petitioned the supreme court not to increase the judgment against him for \$359.89 granted a leading feed manufacturer for feed bought by Iams. He had bought 42 tons of the hog feed and paid \$80 on account.

Sales of feed wheat may have to be stopped by the government, as a heavy demand has depleted stocks. Some offices of the C.C.C. are reported to be a week behind in opening mail orders for feed wheat. Elevators have been unable to catch up with the orders to load out government feed wheat.

Gloucester, Mass.—Herbert Hempel, Essex, Mass., assignor to Gorton-Pew Fisheries Co., Ltd., makes 17 claims in his patent application No. 2,303,740 for a method of recovering oils from fish and fish livers and treating these oils with a preservative reagent so they will stand prolonged storage.

Molasses Shipments Zoned

The W.P.B. in General Transportation Order No. T-1 prohibits shipments of 200 miles or more in tank cars or tank trucks originating on or after Mar. 1, 1943, of blackstrap, invert, edible or hydrol molasses, except shipments of such molasses for the manufacture of yeast or citric acid. The term molasses shall be construed to include the residuum of such molasses. The order provides that any person seeking authorization to originate a controlled shipment of any List 1 material (molasses) may make application on Form PD-782 or in emergency by telegram containing substantially the information called for by such form.

This means that on application by the shipper of molasses a permit will be granted for a movement in excess of 200 miles, provided that there is no molasses in store or available for shipment at a point nearer to the destination. If there is molasses available from nearer points, the user will be requested to secure his supply from such nearer point of distribution, if possible. Permits for shipment are to be secured by the distributor or shipper of the molasses and not by the receiver or consumer.

List No. 2 of the order provides that on and after Mar. 1, shipments of beet molasses shipped for any purpose for a distance of more than 200 miles in tank trucks or for any distance in tank cars shall be reported by shippers on Form PD-782. This report shall be made on or before the 20th day of each calendar

month and shall cover all shipments of beet molasses which such shipper intends to originate during the succeeding calendar month.

U. S. Sets Protein Content of Mixed Feeds

Official approval of the suggestions made by the Feed Industry Council to the Department of Agriculture to stretch the supplies of protein feeds was promptly forthcoming after the Council went to Washington and presented its program.

A preference will be given starting and breeding feeds for poultry and live stock.

The animal protein limits prescribed are as follows:

A. ANIMAL PROTEIN (meat scrap, fish meal, tankage, liver meal and dried milk by-products).

1. The following listed mixed feeds shall not contain more than the total quantity of animal protein indicated:

Total Pounds of Animal Protein per 100 Pounds of Mixed Feed

Kind of Mixed Feed—	Per Cent
Chick starters	2.00
Turkey starters	2.50
Duck starters	2.00
Broiler mashers	2.00
All-mash growing diets (all types).....	1.125
Growing mashers (all types) that are to be fed with grain.....	2.25
All-mash laying diets (all types).....	1.125
Laying mashers (all types) that are to be fed with grain.....	2.25
All-mash breeding diets all types.....	22.5
Breeding mashers (all types) that are to be fed with grain.....	4.50
Poultry Supplements and/or Concentrates	
26 per cent protein.....	3.375
32 per cent protein.....	4.50
36 per cent protein.....	5.00
Sow and pig feeds (that are to be fed straight)	2.00
Sow and pig feeds (that are to be fed with grain)	4.00
Hog fatteners (that are to be fed straight)	1.50
Hog supplements, for growing and fattening (that are to be fed with grain)....	3.00
Calf starters (complete).....	3.00
Calf starters (that are to be fed with grain)	6.00

FISH MEAL RESTRICTED.—2. (A) Fish meal should be used only in: Poultry starters, broiler mashers, poultry breeding diets and mashers; sow and pig feeds, calf starters—except in cases of emergency or in areas in which other animal proteins are not available. (B) Fish meal should not be used in feeds for hogs after the hogs reach a weight of 75 pounds.

3. Supplements for growing and fattening hogs should not contain more than 35 per cent of total protein. The animal protein content of these supplements shall not exceed three pounds a 100 pounds of supplement, as shown in the tabulation under Section A1 of this program.

B. VEGETABLE PROTEIN.

1. Dairy feeds. Limit total protein content of dairy feeds to 16 per cent as fed to cows, except in cases where only grass hay, cereal hay or fodders, or silages made from the same crops are available, when 18 per cent is permissible, with tolerance not to exceed 1 per cent. Where legume hay is available, the protein content of the dairy feeds as fed to the cows should be limited to a grain ration containing from 12 to 16 per cent protein—depending upon the quality of the hay.

C. All protein ingredients, whether animal, marine or vegetable, should be mixed with other feedstuffs to obtain maximum results and more complete utilization of the protein, and should not be fed separately.

It is the patriotic duty of big and little feed mixers everywhere to cut down their protein mix to the foregoing schedule.

Conserve Protein Feeds

With the assistance of members of the feed industry and members of the U.S.D.A. War Board, several members of the staff of the Colorado Agricultural Experiment Station have prepared the following description of the critical feed situation, of some factors contributing to it, and of some steps that may be taken to help relieve it.

Give poultry and swine rations first claim on protein supplies. Ruminants (cattle, sheep) can make more efficient use of hays, of inferior proteins, and of nitrogenous compounds like urea. Fattening animals need little protein. A slight reduction in the amount of oil meals used in cattle and sheep feeds will go a long way in providing proteins for poultry and swine.

Use steamed bone meal or super-phosphate low in fluorine self-fed as a phosphorus supplement for steers.

Reserve all fish meal for chick and turkey starting mashers where it is most useful.

Reserve meat-and-bone scrap (50 per cent) primarily for chicken and turkey mashers and tankage primarily for swine rations.

Reserve sufficient soybean oil meal for poultry and swine rations. Cottonseed meal can be used in limited amounts in place of soybean oil meal in chick and turkey starting mashers and in swine rations.

Use corn gluten meal, if available, in place of up to half the soybean oil meal in poultry ration.

At least 25 per cent of the supplementary protein in poultry mashers should be from meat-and-bone scrap or fish meal.

Protests Maldistribution of Feed by Government

The Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange has petitioned the Commodity Credit Corporation to discontinue the direct sale of oil meal to consumers thru county agents.

A resolution adopted Feb. 3 recites that:

There exists a national shortage of protein ingredients supplies estimated at about 20% for the year 1943 between total production and requirements to meet the Department of Agriculture feeding goals, and

The extreme shortage of animal proteins due to greater need of milk products for the armed forces and lend-lease causing a shortage of dried milk and whey for animal feed, and the lack of imports of tankage and meat scrap from South America and Australia, and the serious decline in production of fish meal and lack of imports from customary sources, have caused a shift to vegetable proteins, particularly soybean oil meal, and

The lack of imports of Argentine linseed has caused a serious shortage of linseed meal usually available at seaboard mills, and

The almost total unavailability of domestic cottonseed meal and peanut meal for the northeastern states and lack of imports of these high protein meals from South America have caused an additional substitution of soybean oil meal and linseed meal, and

The conscientious efforts, the ability, the experience and the facilities of the feed trade in the northeastern states, particularly the feed manufacturers and local mixers, are being fully employed to make the most economical use of soybean meal, linseed meal, and other available protein supplies, and

Human foods cannot be made available unless animals are fed properly. The efforts of the Commodity Credit Corporation to assist in solving the problem of shortage of protein ingredients are insufficient and, by interference with the regular distribution, the situation is critical because feed manufacturers and small mixers are not getting adequate protein ingredients to produce feeds of proper quality and quantity to fill the demands of the dairy and poultry producers in the northeastern states. By using the regular established channels, there will be no unequal distribution and the protein ingredients will be allotted where they are most needed. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the members of the New York Produce Exchange that the Commodity Credit Corporation and all other government agencies be urgently requested to stop offering soybean oil meal and other vegetable proteins direct to consumers through county agents, and instead make available this tonnage of protein

ingredients thru the regular established channels of distribution, the processors, the brokers, the jobbers, the feed manufacturers, the local dealers, who have the experience, equipment, and best qualifications for the most advantageous use of these ingredients to attain the production goals set by the Department of Agriculture.

Sale of Gov't Feed Wheat Discontinued

The Minneapolis Regional Office of the Commodity Credit Corporation has received instructions from the Washington headquarters to discontinue the sale of feed wheat with the close of business Feb. 16.

Jas. A. Cole, regional director, said the action was necessary because of the extremely heavy increased volume of feed sales the past few weeks, it is believed the quota for this area has been reached, and because of the critical boxcar situation, railroads are unable to furnish sufficient empty cars for the accommodation of what has already been sold.

Feed Mixer Doing a Patriotic Job

Walter C. Berger of Des Moines, Ia., said the demand for soybean oil meal was reflected in declines in imports of fish meal, meat scraps and tankage as well as the soybeans formerly imported from Manchuria.

At the same time, he said, the demand for soybean oil meal had increased many times because of better prices for hogs and livestock.

Many more farmers, he said, were feeding protein supplements and consequently, the pressure on the market had increased tremendously in spite of the stepped up production.

Berger also stressed his belief that the commercial feed mixer is playing an important part in the war effort.

"The feed mixer," he said, "who is blending proteins is doing a patriotic job because he is making the proteins go farther, more efficiently."

A MESSAGE TO USERS OF SWIFT'S SOYBEAN OIL MEAL

Many of our customers have wondered why there should be a shortage of Swift's Soybean Meal when last year the soybean crop was again doubled.

The Following Are the Facts in this Case:

1. The demand for soybean meal is the largest in history.

War has cut off usual imports of tankage, meat scraps, fish meals, and oil meals. Unprecedented feeding requirements resulting from increased livestock production and the farmers' improved ability to buy high protein feeds have further intensified demand.

2. The supply of soybean meal is limited by the capacity of existing crushing plants.

Today, plants are operating full speed, 24 hours a day to produce meal. But the capacity of the industry to process beans is only slightly larger than it was a year ago—expansion of facilities takes time—while the demand for meal is far greater. Therefore, although there are far more beans than last year, the industry cannot immediately produce more meal.

What is being done to relieve this situation?

Soybean mills are expanding their crushing facilities. Cottonseed, flaxseed, and copra crushing mills in the South, East, and West, ordinarily idle during coming months, will crush soybeans. As a result, during the first quarter of 1943 the supply of soybean meal will be 50% greater than during the first quarter of 1942, according to present indications. In this program, Swift & Company is cooperating to the fullest!

And to Our Customers We Make this Wartime Pledge...

The Swift & Company Soybean Mills will distribute fairly among our customers the available supply of Swift's Soybean Meal.

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SWIFT'S
SOY BEAN OIL MEAL
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SWIFT & COMPANY SOY BEAN MILL

GUARANTEED
Old Process
43% Protein

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MILLS AT
Champaign, Illinois Cairo, Illinois
Des Moines, Iowa Fostoria, Ohio

Feed Industry Council Formed

A conference was held at the Union League Club, Chicago, Feb. 11, called by the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n and the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n to consider what could be done to meet the shortage in feeds.

At the speakers' table were Samuel L. Rice, Metamora, O., pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n; Arthur F. Hopkins, Boston, Mass., acting chairman of the board of the American Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, and David Steenbergh, Milwaukee, Wis., chairman of the retail feed committee of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Mr. Hopkins called the meeting to order and turned it over to Mr. Steenbergh as chairman.

L. R. HAWLEY, of the Quaker Oats Co., Chicago, presented the facts graphically on cards mounted on an easel.

Salient points made by Mr. Hawley were that "America does not have breeding, labor or housing capacity to get the increased production of food demanded by the Department of Agriculture.

"Increases must come largely from better use of the facilities farmers now have on hand.

"The great advances in feeding in the last 25 years have come largely thru the proper supplementing of farm grains with protein and vitamin concentrates.

"The job for 1943 can be done only by taking advantage of scientific poultry and livestock nutrition.

"Right now your average farmer needs 19.65% more tonnage of vitamin and protein ingredients than a year ago in order to meet 1943 production goals. Yet the stark fact is that these vitamin and protein ingredients are not to be had.

"The feed industry can be the most effective agent in making 1943 quotas come true because it educates the farmer to better feeding and management methods; provides field service men to help farmers carry out proven feeding programs; maintains control laboratories for checking the quality of ingredients; saves time and labor for farmers in the skillful blending of protein and vitamin ingredients; follows the natural movement of raw materials from farm to feeder, saving time and waste in transportation and assuring uniform distribution; makes efficient use of milling, packing house and distillery by-products, processing and blending them for efficient use in producing meat, milk and eggs; commercial feed mills have adequate capacity for processing and blending the protein and vitamin materials needed to meet today's need if (1) they get the necessary ingredients; (2) they are able to get priority assistance for necessary processing equipment.

"HOW CAN THESE SHORTAGES BE MET?—1. Get priority assistance for obtaining more processing equipment for production of soybean oil meal.

"2. Import from South America, Australia, New Zealand and Canada large stocks of meat scraps, liver meal and other proteins which are awaiting shipment, probably 100,000 tons available.

"3. Extend fishing season to make more boats available, and if possible, import fish meal from Chile or other South American countries.

"4. Produce more dehydrated alfalfa meal by providing more grinders, and giving man power assistance; also provide new plants to produce dried whey.

"5. Increase production of riboflavin products to provide important vitamins.

"6. Release man power for labor in processing plants. Feed industry should be recognized as essential war time industry by the Man Power Commission.

"7. Increase production of phosphorus ingredients.

"8. Release soybean oil meal quickly through processors (according to capacity) to mixers and feed dealers.

"9. Increase production of Brewers' Dried Yeast.

"10. Install driers in new distilling plants being built so that dried distillers' grains can be produced. This is a valuable high-protein and high-vitamin by-product, also source of fat.

"11. Provide additional grinding facilities for processing plants.

"12. Provide stock of parts for maintenance and repair of processing equipment; need a higher priority rating than A10-P100."

J. A. McCONNELL, of the Grange League Federation, Ithaca, N. Y., explained the work that was being done with Washington officials in giving preference to certain classes of farm animals in distributing protein feeds. A tentative list of preferences had been drawn up, but an agreement with Washington officials was desired before making them effective and before publication.

It was unanimously decided to create a Feed Industry Council to be representative of and act for the entire industry. It is composed of Ray B. Bowden, Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Washington, D. C.; H. B. Lee, Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Co., Fostoria, O.; Lionel True, Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Springville, N. Y.; Walter C. Berger, Western Grain & Feed Ass'n, Des Moines, Ia.; J. A. McConnell, G. L. F., Ithaca, N. Y.; L. R. Hawley, The Quaker Oats Co., Chicago; Fred W. Thomas, Larowe Milling Co., Detroit; A. G. Philips, Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago; F. E. Boling, Hales & Hunter Co., Chicago; A. F. Hopkins, Chas. M. Cox Co., Boston, Mass.; A. F. Seay, Ralston Purina Co., St. Louis, Mo.; H. L. McGeorge, Royal-Staf-O-Life Mills, Memphis, Tenn.; Troy V. Cox, Albers Milling Co., Seattle, Wash., and D. W. McMillen, McMillen Feed Mills, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

In the tentative program it is suggested that the scarce animal protein be reserved for poultry starting and breeding feeds, sow and pig meals and calf meals, and that the protein content of all other feeds be reduced to specified levels compatible with maximum utilization. Adjourned.

[The entire Feed Industry Council as listed in the foregoing went to Washington the following day to lay before the Department of Agriculture its recommendations, and these were approved, as announced by the Department Feb. 19 and published elsewhere.]

Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n Mid-Winter Meet

The Annual Mid-Winter Meeting of the Mutual Millers and Feed Dealers Ass'n was held in the Hotel Buffalo, on Feb. 16. The meeting was very well attended, there being 95 registrations and several guests who didn't register.

The meeting started with a luncheon followed by Q. E. D., a Mutual Network commentator who broadcasts from WGR in Buffalo. He was introduced by our president, Mr. Lewis Abbott of the Richardson Milling Co. of Hamburg, N. Y. He gave a fine talk on the present war conditions as well as his thoughts on the future. We recommend him highly.

Our afternoon session opened with a short talk by Mr. Lionel True of the James H. Gray Milling Co., Springville, N. Y., who is a mem-

ber of the Feed Industry Council. He gave the members a very good insight of the workings of the committee and what it is doing.

Mr. True was followed by Mr. Neil Barrett, advisor to the head of the Feed Division of the O.P.A. He outlined the present Mixed Feed Price Regulation as well as several of the other regulations put out by his department. He also answered questions put to him from the floor.

Taken all in all, I would say that we had a very good meeting. The attendance was good and the speakers interesting.—Robert Gray, sec'y and treas.

Ceiling on Coast Alfalfa Hay

The O. P. A. on Feb. 12 issued M.P.R. 322 effective Feb. 18 setting ceiling prices on alfalfa hay in the Pacific Coast area, in most cases a price reduction.

In California, Oregon and Washington the order places the hay under a \$20 per short-ton level at the farm. An exception is made where a certificate signed by a federal or state hay inspector is furnished. In this case, the maximum price for the grade described in the certificate, basis loose on farms, may be \$17 for No. 3, \$20 for No. 2, and \$22.50 for No. 1 alfalfa hay; \$19 for No. 3, \$21 for No. 2 leafy hay; \$20 for No. 3, \$22 for No. 2 and \$25.50 for No. 1 extra leafy hay.

Sellers also may add actual transportation charges from seller's farm to buyer's receiving point to these maximums.

Ceilings also were named for dealers and retailers of such alfalfa hay on the basis of prescribed additions to their net costs.

To compute his ceiling, a dealer may add \$1.50 ton over his cost. This cost must not exceed a producer's maximum, plus all actual transportation charges incurred by the dealer as the seller.

Retailers may add \$5 a ton over their cost to compute their ceiling prices. The retailer's cost, however, must not exceed a dealer's maximum price plus all actual transportation charges incurred by the retailer as a seller. (A retailer for purpose of this order means a person who buys alfalfa hay from anyone and resells it in quantities of less than two tons to a feeder or ultimate user after unloading and storing the hay in his established place of business, normally a feed store or warehouse.)

Sellers of bale alfalfa hay may add the actual cost of baling to the ceiling. However, in no event may this baling charge top \$4 ton.

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Brewers' Dried Grains Malt Sprouts
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Heavy Purchases of Baby Chicks

Correspondents of the Department of Agriculture on Feb. 1 reported intentions to purchase 16% more baby chicks (including custom-hatched chicks) this year than they bought in 1942. Some difference between intentions and actual purchases is to be expected. This difference will depend on egg prices during the hatching season, the availability of chicks and the egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships. If feed prices continue at present levels, (and taking into account the Government supported egg price of not less than 30 cents per dozen during the spring and early summer and an annual average price of 34 cents), chick purchases will considerably exceed the record purchases of last year. Hatchery returns indicate a record heavy hatch of chicks this year, with many hatcheries booked to capacity until May. The demand for chicks has been earlier and heavier this year than it has ever been before.

Last year, farmers' purchases of baby chicks exceeded their February intentions by 5 per cent. The largest intended increase in baby chick purchases is 32 per cent in the New England states. The smallest intended increase is 10 per cent in the East North Central states.

1943 as the Equipment Manufacturer Sees It

There will not be enough equipment to meet the normal demand in 1943.

There will not be enough equipment to meet the demands for increased production of poultry meat and eggs.

Present equipment and new equipment must be shared or loaned and used over and over again to meet new production goals.

Hatcherymen and feed dealers should grab the opportunity to arrange rental or loan of equipment to insure its most efficient use.

Dealers must devote more time to selling improved management methods to their customers.

WHY SHORTAGES EXIST.—The war is the obvious answer. The temporary rationing order on new farm machinery and equipment—including poultry equipment—issued by Secretary of Agriculture Wickard, was effective Sept. 17, 1942. This order brings us face to face with the extreme competition for steel between our civilian economy and the war economy. To produce a normal year's supply of all classes of poultry equipment requires only 59,000 tons of steel. This represents the output of one six hour shift of all steel producers.

THE RESULTS.—Reduced quotas for production plus the limited time which the manufacturer will have in which to make deliveries will mean:

Less equipment.

Drastic reduction in number of models or types of all items.

Changes in design to conform to materials available.

More emphasis by manufacturer and dealer on the proper care and usage of equipment.

Nineteen forty three will be a year in which the hatcherymen and poultryman must co-operate more closely than they have ever done before. We have a big job on hand to produce the food necessary for feeding our boys in service and those building munitions of war, and we can't let them down. Both the poultry raiser and the dealer will have to make quick adjustments in their program in order to overcome various difficulties as they arise. Nineteen forty three promises to be a year which will challenge the ingenuity, patience and neighborliness of all of us.

Vitamin A Stored by Turkeys

Turkeys were found to store vitamin A in their livers following the administration of a single dose of 0.792 gram of shark liver oil which supplied 92,000 units of vitamin A. About 30 per cent of this amount of vitamin A was found to be deposited in the liver. The stored vitamin was slowly withdrawn from the liver when the turkeys were placed on a diet deficient in vitamin A.

The administration of the single dose of shark liver oil postponed death from vitamin A deficiency when the birds were placed on a diet deficient in this vitamin. The turkeys which received the single dose survived for an average time of 119 days, compared with an average survival time of 38 days for the birds which received no supplement, reports Thos. H. Jukes of the division of poultry husbandry, University of California.

Excess of Calcium in Diet of Layers

An excess of calcium in the ration of laying hens lowers its biological value, reports the Massachusetts Agri. Exp. Station. The results of this experiment in which the supplement was calcite flour indicate that 3.95% of calcium in the diet of the laying hen having an adequate dietary level of phosphorus and ample vitamin intake is excessive.

Comparing a diet with a calcium level of 3.95% with diets containing 2.35% and 2.77%, the biological value of the diet with the excess of calcium was lower, as there was a decrease in egg production and feed efficiency. There were no significant differences in egg shell breaking strength, the average egg shell weight and the fertility and hatchability of eggs between the groups of birds receiving the varying levels of calcium.

A control of the mineral balance of laying rations at regular intervals is suggested.

Will Free Choice Feeding Increase Your Feed Outlet?

Is the labor of hand feeding poultry leading poultry raisers to reduce the number of birds raised and thus narrowing the outlet for the feeds produced at the elevator? If so, there is an out. The way out is to reduce the labor of keeping hens by reverting to the free choice method of feeding from big hoppers and let the hens balance their own rations.

Hens will do a good job of balancing their feed requirements, according to H. J. Sloan, Minnesota College of Agriculture poultryman. He set up a series of experiments wherein he fed high protein supplements and grains in separate hoppers so the hens could take whatever amount they wished of each; and he compared these with control lots fed completely mixed and balanced feeds customarily used by the farmers.

Sloan accomplished production of eggs at 6.3c per dozen from white leghorns fed corn and oats, with 26% supplement, free choice. The return over feed at 2c per egg, was \$2.42, compared with \$2.56 for a group of Rhode Island Reds fed oats and corn with 21% supplement free choice, which produced a dozen eggs at a feed cost of 6.4c. Free choice corn and a 26% supplement produced eggs at 6.5c per dozen in feed.

Use of higher protein supplements showed increases in costs. For example, leghorns fed oats and corn with 32% protein supplement produced eggs for a feed cost of 7.9c per dozen in one test. This cost dropped to 7.3c in another test. Tests with a 38% supplement are under way.

Chicago, Ill.—Jesse E. Hunter, Peoria, Ill., assignor to Allied Mills, Inc., Chicago, makes 9 claims in his patent application No. 2,303,466 for a poultry feed comprising a nutritive base ration and an added quantity of xanthophyll oil sufficient to impart skin pigmentation in poultry developed on said feed.

KELLY-DUPLEX

FEED MILL MACHINERY
Everything for Mill and Elevator
THE DUPLEX MILL & MFG. CO., Springfield, O., U.S.A.

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Feed Shortages and Egg Production

By Dr. SAMUEL LEPKOVSKY

The poultry producer should know that when he discards an egg that does not hatch, he isn't throwing out just an unhatched egg but has removed 150 grams of feed from our reserves and has contributed nothing to compensate for this loss. High hatchability today is more important than ever since there are few losses more complete and final than an egg containing a dead chick.

BREEDING: The flock should consist of high production hens. Much of the feed cost in producing eggs is expended in the maintenance of the laying hen. The efficiency of the actual conversion of feed to eggs or net efficiency is 60 to 70 per cent. This high net efficiency is converted into a low gross efficiency because so much feed had to be used up to maintain the laying hen. The feed used to maintain the hen is relatively fixed. The larger the number of eggs the hen lays, the greater will be the overall gross efficiency of the feed in producing these eggs. Thus, hens laying 120 eggs per year use up 7.47 pounds of feed per dozen eggs, while hens laying 200 eggs per year use up 4.97 pounds of feed per dozen eggs. Higher producing hens are still more sparing of feed in producing eggs.

SHORTAGE OF ANIMAL PROTEIN.—As a result of the war the chief sources of animal protein, such as fish meal, skim milk powder, and high quality meat scrap have become increasingly scarce, and in some cases have virtually disappeared from the market. Intensified investigations for a vegetable source of protein to replace animal proteins have met with only partial success.

Of all the vegetable proteins suitable for poultry feeds that have been investigated, only the soybean proteins have been found to supplement markedly the proteins of cereals and cereal by-products which comprise the chief ingredients of poultry feeds. This supplementary action is only partial, reducing the requirements for animal proteins, but not entirely eliminating the need for them.

The shortage of animal proteins for poultry feeds is acute, and the poultry industry cannot be expected to do a good job without them. If the government expects efficient utilization and the highest return in eggs for the wheat and other products going into poultry feeds, it must help the poultry producer to obtain adequate proteins of the proper quality. Shortages must be anticipated to avoid useless waste of our food resources.

The government can help in the following ways:

Encourage increased production of soybeans and make them available for poultry feeding after proper heating to bring out their highest possible biological value.

If the supply of soybean meal is inadequate, reserve the best quality of soybean meal for feeding poultry. Cottonseed and other oil meals can be fed to other farm animals in place of soybean meal. Cottonseed meal should not be fed to laying hens because of its adverse effect on egg quality.

Encourage the processing and utilization of hatchery wastes and poultry offal.

Encourage the slaughter houses to conserve the blood proteins, some of which are of high quality.

Encourage the conservation of the rumen contents of the cattle and sheep slaughtered. The micro-organisms in the gastro-intestinal tract of the ruminant synthesize high quality proteins as well as many important vitamins.

Encourage the greatest possible use of our ocean resources, especially the fishing industry, to obtain the greatest possible amount of fish protein.

Allow the import of enough high grade meat scrap so that the poultry industry will have a

minimum amount of high quality protein to insure efficient utilization of feed expended.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF EGG PRODUCTION.—Although the recovery of food nutrients in the egg is remarkably good, the cost in energy is high. As our food reserves dwindle, and they may do so rapidly in case of crop failures, we are bound to question the wisdom of expending valuable food resources to produce eggs. We are led to wonder whether there is a point in our dwindling food reserves at which it will be advisable to eat the chicken's feed ourselves rather than to convert it into eggs. To properly consider this question the following must be kept in mind.

The greatest loss of nutrients in the conversion of feed to eggs is energy.

Energy foods expended in egg production, such as the cereals, are most easily replaced since they can be raised in greatest abundance on farm lands.

These energy foods are biologically incomplete and therefore will be inefficiently utilized without adequate intake of protective foods. In this case some of the nutrients saved by not feeding chickens would be lost through inefficient food utilization by man.

The consumption of energy foods inadequately supplemented with protective foods is the road to malnutrition and deficiency diseases.

The choice, therefore, between converting dwindling food reserves into eggs or subsisting on foods of vegetable origin inadequately supplemented with protective foods is a difficult one and so complicated as to make impossible an intelligent decision on the basis of our present knowledge. It is far more preferable to postpone the necessity for such a decision as long as possible, and this can be best accomplished by the most efficient utilization of our food resources.

Impending shortages of all protective foods including milk and its products, meat, eggs, fresh fruits and vegetables are so serious as to cause grave concern. It is impossible to increase meat and milk production quickly, but with proper co-operation the poultry industry can and will increase the production of eggs quickly.

Poultry Remedies?

By J. HOLMES MARTIN, Head of Purdue Poultry Department

The U. S. Food and Drug Administration is constantly investigating many of the claims made for poultry remedies. A large number of cases of misbranding of so-called poultry disease preventives and cures have been brought to trial, and many firms adjudged violators of the Food and Drug Act. The firms discontinued their extravagant claims but, unfortunately, the Administration is unable to rule these ineffective medicines or remedies off the market. While the so-called "preventives" or "cures" which are sold to the farmer represent a financial drain on the poultry industry without correcting to any noticeable degree the disease situation, this is not the chief harm.

To quote one of our outstanding authorities in poultry disease work, Dr. L. F. Rettger, the discoverer of the cause of pullorum disease, who in speaking of remedies made the following observation, "Their harmfulness comes from instilling a feeling of false security in

the poultry raiser and from drawing away attention from the things that should be done, namely, the institution of sane measures of prevention. Thus, the most effective barriers against transmissible disease, which sanitary science has set up, will be lowered."

In short, every practical step known in poultry sanitation and hygiene is followed by good poultrymen, which in turn relieves them of any necessity to consider the treatment of sick birds. Their expenditures for vaccines and antigens indicate that they are aware of the research work which has been done with poultry diseases and that it leads to the practical conclusion of controlling poultry diseases by prevention including vaccination for fowl pox and laryngotracheitis as well as the testing for pullorum disease and removing the reactors.

The expenditures for remedies and the so-called poultry tonics were nil, "Not one cent for tribute." Surely some one of these seventeen poultrymen would have used poultry remedies or tonics, had he felt sure there were benefits to be gained. However, these men have learned that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

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Soybean, Linseed Meal Situation

By GEORGE SMITH, of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., before Farmers Elevator Ass'n of Minnesota.

Probably the question asked most often by feeders, dealers and mixers is, "What has become of all that soybean oil meal that we were led to expect would be available from last season's record crop?" There are a number of answers to this question and the first one is that never in my recollection at least has the demand for feeding stuff been so far underestimated by everybody as it was last summer and fall and this includes estimates made by experts from the Department of Agriculture, feed manufacturers, feed dealers and practically everyone else.

THE GOVERNMENT held meetings encouraging farmers to wider use of soybean oil meal in replacement of animal protein and other vegetable proteins which were not so plentiful, and every conceivable effort was made to provide additional outlets for this tremendous supply. Small wonder that feeders and dealers are now asking, "Why in hell can't I get some soybean oil meal?"

EVERY PROCESSOR felt that in order to move his capacity production of soybean oil meal, that he must get out and make sales against his expected production or take the chance on being left with a surplus and no place to go with it.

The rapidity with which these offerings were taken up practically took everybody's breath away and of course was an indication of what was to come. All processors before they knew what had happened found themselves sold right up to the hilt.

NEVER ENOUGH PROTEIN.—We have always had a shortage of protein feeds if every feeder fed balanced efficient rations. The seeming surplus in other years being due to the fact that probably not over 25% of the feeders in the country were feeding properly balanced rations. Now that the ratio between feed cost and the price of farm produce is extremely favorable, practically every feeder of livestock is feeding for top production with the result that instead of having a surplus of concentrates we are actually short according to a reliable estimate about 23% of requirements.

The heaviest feeding requirements are no doubt during the 5 months from November thru March inclusive and during this period it is possible to process only 5/12ths of the annual production of soybean oil meal and 7/12ths of the annual production of linseed oil meal. The balance of the production comes during the spring, summer and early fall months when feeding demand is not so heavy.

LOOKING AHEAD to next fall and winter we cannot help but feel that the supply situation is going to be even tighter than at present due to the fact that last fall when we started on new crop production a considerable inventory of meals had accumulated to augment the supply from current production. This carry over supply of meal as it might be called apparently will not be accumulated during the summer months this year so that we will have only current production to depend on next fall and winter.

LINSEED OIL MEAL.—All of you who did not purchase supplies of linseed oil meal early know that all of the mills have been sold up solid for some time back.

We started out booking new crop linseed oil meal last June and as the price seemed very attractive to buyers at the time a very heavy tonnage of meal was booked up for delivery scattered thru the remainder of the year and it might be said in passing that at that time practically all the buying was done by country dealers as the larger buyers and feed manufacturers were not particularly impressed with linseed oil meal as an investment with the large supply of soybean oil meal in prospect.

We were anxious in co-operation with the government's effort to keep prices at a reasonable level to see that our linseed oil meal was available to the feeder at a price that would

make it attractive to him to feed for maximum production and to this end we continued taking bookings for shipment thru December until late in October and our price on linseed oil meal at the time we had to withdraw from the market due to being entirely sold up, was only \$2 higher than the price we started out with in June. We stayed in the market thru the month of November for January and later shipment but bookings during this period were extremely heavy and by Dec. 1 all of our production well up into the spring was all sold out.

THE SHORTAGE IN LINSEED OIL MEAL did not become really apparent until right after Nov. 1 as up until that time there certainly was plenty to take care of immediate requirements and as a matter of fact we had extreme difficulty getting shipping instructions on all of our October meal during that month, but then when buyers began to realize that soybean oil meal was not available, they turned the heat on the linseed oil meal and from that time on there has been two buyers for every car available. This apparently will be true for some months to come.

PRODUCTION of linseed oil meal this year the country over will be less than a year ago in spite of the fact that operations in this particular area are heavy but plants on the seaboard which until early fall operated on flaxseed from the Argentine are now entirely out of the picture and are mostly running on soybeans and will no doubt continue to do so for a long time. This means that the surplus situation which existed in the East a year ago is now entirely wiped out and they are facing the same shortage down there that we are here. In taking this fact into consideration along with the fact that feed dealers are having at least double and probably triple the demand they had a year ago it is not surprising that we do not have enough to go around.

It is a common story to me to have a dealer tell me that he received a car of linseed oil meal in the morning and by afternoon it was all gone whereas in normal times the same quantity would probably last him for anywhere from two to six weeks and no production on earth can take care of that kind of demand.

We wish to assure you as far as our company is concerned that we are doing everything possible to deliver every pound of meal we possibly can as fast as we can and we are working 24 hours a day and 7 days a week at full capacity.

We can see no chance of having any linseed oil meal to sell for the next two or three months but we do hope that we will have some for you along in the late spring or early summer if present rate of production continues but nobody will be able to get all they want and farmers should be encouraged to make the best use of what is available.

Feed Production

Gluten feed production in January from corn ground for domestic shipment totaled 80,383 tons, or about the same as was produced in December and also in January last season.

Linseed cake and meal production in December is calculated at 67,954 tons, bringing the season's total since July 1 to 425,925 tons. This compared with 448,400 tons during the corresponding 6 months last season.

Production of soybean cake and meal reached a new record in December with an output of 240,489 tons, making a July-December total of 1,051,298 tons compared with 776,000 tons for the like months last season.

Production of brewers grains during January was reported at 11,300 tons, bringing the season's total to 96,200 tons compared with 77,900 tons for the corresponding period last year.

Distillers grains production in January was reported at 31,000 tons, making a total since

July 1 of 222,500 tons compared with 146,200 tons for the first 7 months last season.

The brewers dried grains market is very strong with a demand which far exceeds the production. Prices remain at the ceiling of \$34 per ton at Chicago. Feed manufacturers were in the market all week for distillers dried grains. Offerings, however, have been far below the trade's requirements. The nominal price at Chicago is still \$44.—U.S.D.A.

Appeal to Farmers to Save Protein Feed

Thirty-three of the leading feed manufacturers doing business in Iowa have joined in an appeal to feeders to save protein feed and avoid waste, by using a full page in a widely-read newspaper to tell the story of the protein shortage.

B. E. Stolpe tells the stages of this praiseworthy co-operative effort as follows:

The protein shortage has become so critical in Iowa that members of the Des Moines Feed, Flour and Seed Club decided that something had to be done immediately to educate feeders and farmers within the state as to its acuteness. The true picture needed explanation.

An advertising publicity committee was named by Guy Grimes, pres. of the Des Moines Feed, Flour and Seed Club. Those elected were: Hugh Kelley, pres. of Kelley Feed Co., George Schaaf, pres. of Schaaf Feed Co., and Carroll Swanson, special representative of Iowa Feed Co., and Bert Stolpe, advertising promotion manager of Sargent & Co., as chairman of the committee.

This committee was instructed by the club to formulate and execute plans and to stress the conservation of proteins. It was thought at first that only members of the club would participate in this advertisement, but upon contact with outside processors and manufacturers, they, too, wanted to co-operate, thus the state-wide processor, manufacturer, jobber and dealer participation.

The Des Moines Register & Tribune was contacted and the protein shortage was discussed by both the editorial and advertising departments. They agreed to sit in on committee meetings and to print a comprehensive story covering the situation and also to solicit companies for advertising funds. The Iowa Daily Press Ass'n will also carry this publicity released by this committee.

Perhaps this effort will stimulate other manufacturers, jobbers and dealers in other states to do this type of advertising.

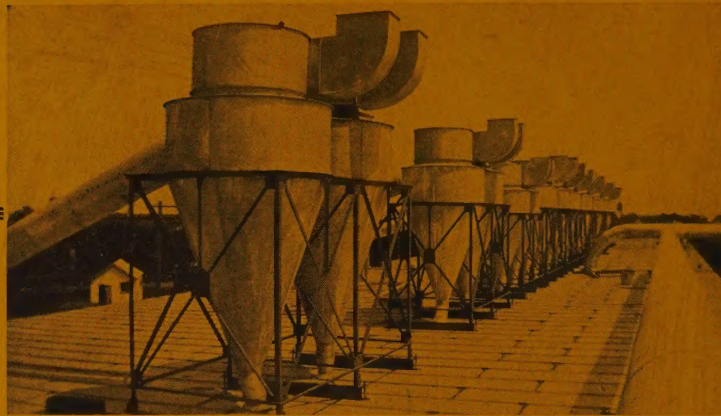
Plans are now being formulated by the committee so that a schedule of informative advertising pertaining to the feed industry will appear in recognized publications regularly. Other industries have always advertised, thereby calling attention to themselves. Now, in my opinion, it is high time that the feed industry call attention to the important part that they are playing in this fight for victory and freedom program, and gain the reputation that they rightfully deserve.

My firm conviction is that if there was ever an industry in the world today that deserved, and rightfully so, the Army and Navy Award, it is the feed industry. We can make the world regard it as such if we but call attention to our efforts.

Correct Feeding Increases Dairy Yield

By following better feeding practices 25 farmers of Adams County, Indiana, are reported by Purdue University to have increased their dairy incomes approximately \$250 per farm per year.

Seventeen years ago, the average feed cost for 211 cows was \$95 per cow. Last year, because of better feeds used and more careful management, only \$79 worth of feed was needed. This made a saving of \$31 per cow in income over feed costs, and a total saving on these farms of \$7,750.



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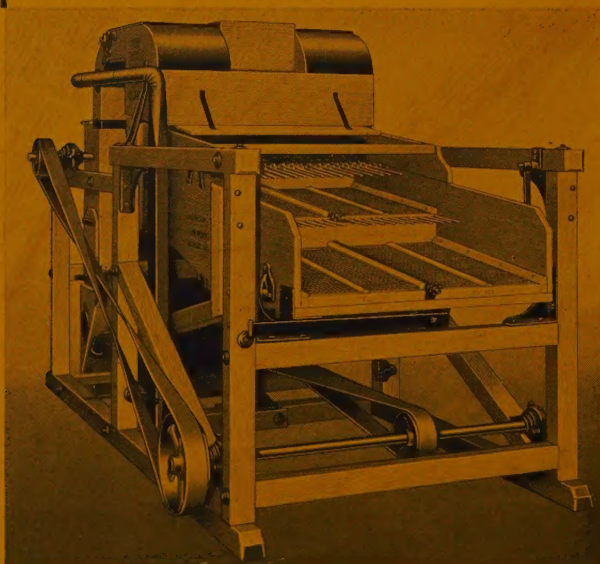
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